MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XIX. WEDNESDAY, 21st, DECEMBER 1803. Number 950.

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Government Advertisement.

WHEREAS it has heretofore been the practice on the issuing of GRANTS and Certificates of Land from Government to retain in the Cutcherry of the Collector of Madras the prior TITLE DEEDS, (where any have existed) produced by persons applying for Grants & Certificates, leaving in the possession of the proprietor of the Land, only the Grant or Certificate issued by Government; but as various applications have lately been made for the re-delivery of the prior Title Deeds: The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has authorised the said Collector to restore those Deeds to the Persons who may be duly authorized to receive and have the possession of them.

And with a View of affording additional Security to the Proprietors of Lands and Houses in Madras, and as a means of preventing clandestine Transfers and Mortgages of Property, His Lordship in Council has been pleased to direct a REGISTER to be opened at the said Cutcherry in Fort St. George; where all Persons who purchase Property or lend Money on Mortgages of Property, may Register their Purchase on Mortgage Deeds, on paying for the Registry thereof a Fee of one Pagoda where the same shall be a Purchase or Mortgage of Property for which a Grant has issued; and a Fee of one Rupee, where a Certificate shall only have issued for the Ground.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to all persons who may be in possession of Grants and Certificates already issued, that, on a proper application at the Cutcherry of the said Collector, the several Title Deeds now deposited there will be delivered over to such persons, as may be entitled to the possession thereof, after the same shall have been entered in the Register.

And it is hereby further Notified that the public REGISTER for entering Transfers and Mortgages of Lands and Houses in Madras, is now open at the said Cutcherry.

(Signed) J. H. D. OGILVIE,
COLLECTOR OF MADRAS.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Committee intrusted with the management of the ensuing Madras Spring Races, take this early occasion of notifying to the Public, that the Days of Sport are fixed upon for Monday the 30th Day of January, Wednesday the 1st. and Saturday the 4th. February 1804.

The Committee will hereafter publish the particular Plates to be run for on each day, so soon as an arrangement is made for that purpose.

Madras, 13th December, 1803

Advertisement.

Madras Laudable Society,

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this SOCIETY are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING at the MADRAS EXCHANGE, on Thursday the 22d. Instant, at 12 o'Clock, for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS for the ensuing Year.

Advertisement,

THE Public are informed that the Connection of TRADE & AGENCY, which hath for some time subsisted between Messrs. SHORT and SMITH of LONDON.—and Messrs. BRISCOE & BEAUFORT, of BOMBAY, is dissolved by mutual consent; and that all demands arising in INDIA, during the aforesaid Connection will be duly attended to, and discharged by Messrs. BRISCOE & BEAUFORT. The business will in future be Conducted in BOMBAY, under the Firm of—

BRISCOE and BEAUFORT.

SHORT, SMITH and Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1803.

Advertisement.

MR. THOMAS ROIRDON, Executor to the Estate of Mr. G. BAILLIE, Deceased, hereby gives Notice, that no Claims on the said Estate will be received after the 1st of January next.

Madras 11th December, 1803.

Navy Bills.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sum of MONEY is required for the use of HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON in INDIA, for BILLS upon the COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY's NAVY, LONDON, at Ninety Days Sight.

Tenders to be delivered into my Office on or before Saturday, the 31st Instant, at Noon. On the Envelope must be written, "TENDER for SUPPLYING CASH UPON NAVY BILLS AT NINETY DAYS SIGHT."

T. HOSEASON,
NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office, Madras, 20th. Dec. 1803.

Advertisement.

PROPOSALS.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS,

TAKEN BY

MR. SALT,

DURING A RESIDENCE

At St. HELENA,

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

AND

IN INDIA,

TO BE DEDICATED,

BY PERMISSION,

To His Excellency the Most Noble

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY,

&c. &c. &c.

THE size of the PLATES to be 22 Inches by 16.

The Plates to be Engraved by the most eminent European Artists, and to be Coloured in imitation of the Original Drawings.

The Price to Subscribers will be 240 Sicca Rupees; half to be paid at the time of Subscribing.

Mr. SALT being on the eve of his departure for England, will himself Superintend and Expedite the Publication of the Work, and will endeavour to render it as worthy as possible of the illustrious Patronage under which it is published.

As soon as Twelve Plates are completed, they will be delivered, optionally to Subscribers, either in India or Europe.

Should any unforeseen Event prevent the publication, the Subscription will be refunded.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. FAIRLIE, GILMORE & Co.—Messrs. COCKERELL, TRAIL, PALMER & Co.—and at the BANK of HINDOSTAN Calcutta.—and by—

Messrs. HARINGTON, BURNABY, and COCKBURN Madras.

Advertisement.

A. GOODALL & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

LADIES FASHIONABLE VELVET

AND

SILK HATS,

OF VARIOUS COLOURS,

With some Plaid Ditto,

GREEN PARASOLS,

AND SOME SPANGLED FEATHERS,

AND

AN ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES FASHIONABLE STAYS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND PATTERNS,

SMYTHS LAVENDER WATER,

ESSENCE OF ROSES,

BURGAMOTE,

ARQUEBUSADE, &c.

LADIES RIDING HABITS made as usual.

N. B. They also have for Sale Brandy in Bottles of a superior quality, at Ten Pagodas per dozen.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 23d. Instant,

At 10 o'Clock,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

MALABAR CLOTHS,

FRESH FROM THE LOOM,

FOR MEN AND WOMEN,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

IRONMONGARY,

AND

THE REMAINDER OF THE

STATIONARY,

Consisting of

Letter PAPER,—QUILLS,—INK POWDER, &c.

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

At 12 o'Clock.

A Captains TENT, a Field Officers Ditto, with a Private's and Necessary do. Several HORSES and BANDIES.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 21st. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

An Invoice of Small

LOOKING GLASSES,

TWELVE Dozens of Hair Powder, —8 Dozen Pomatum,—30 Waistcoat Pieces,—48 lbs. of Europe Thread, —9 Yards of Superfine Yellow Cloth,— 23¼ Yards of Superfine Scarlet Cloth,— 30 Pieces of Chintz,—8 Pieces of Doreas,—6 Pieces Flowered Muslin,—5 Shaul Handkerchiefs,—50 Dozens of Razors, —30 Pieces of Vantapollam Handkerchiefs,—18 Dozens of Pen-knives,—4 Dozen of Scissars.

AND

OTHER SUNDRIES.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

	P.	F.
BENGAL Flowered Muslins, at per piece,	7	
Ditto Doreas and Charconnahs,	2	22
Gentlemen's round black Hats,	3	11
Madeira, of a superior quality, per doz.	5	
Ditto, Second quality,	4	
French Claret, - - - ditto,	4	
Port Wine, - - - - ditto,	4	22
Hock, - - - - - - - ditto,	6	
Bourbon Coffee, in Frazils of one Maund,	3	
Bengal Hussar Boots, per Pair, - -	3	22
Ditto Plated Harness for Bandy, - -	30	
Real Hollands GIN, in Half Cases at -	6	

A few Quires of DRAWING VELLUM PAPER, of different Colours.

A few Pieces of SHIRT CLOTH, at moderate prices.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY, the 9th. day of Jan. 1804,

Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the Afternoon,

A TERRACED HOUSE Consisting of a HALL,—Three ROOMS,—Two VERANDAHS and Suitable out OFFICES for a small Family, situated in Peddoo Naicks Pettah, fronting the Esplanade near the Cutwall Bazar, and now occupied by Mr. ROBERT SCAWEN.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 22d. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 10 o'Clock,

SEVERAL EUROPE

TRUNKS

OF SIZES,

TWO HUNDRED GROCES OF

SCREWS,

OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

TWO CHESTS OF

ENGLISH CLARET,

AND

THREE DOZEN OF

FRENCH CLARET,

A FEW Dozen of OLIVES,—POWDER and POMATUM,—Silver PLATE, consisting of Tea and Coffee POTS,—TABLE SPOONS,—BOTTLE STANDS,—CANDLESTICKS, —SALT CELLERS, SOUP & MILK SPOONS,—Table and Desert FORKS.

A Handsome Stew DISH, with LAMP to use occasionally as a RICE DISH.

AND

THE EFFECTS OF A GENTLEMAN

DECEASED,

Consisting of

WEARING APPAREL,

FURNITURE,

&c. &c.

The Sale of TIMBER will continue every Evening at 4 o'Clock, till the whole is disposed of.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 26th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

RICHARDSONS Persian and Arabic DICTIONARY, two folio Volumes,

Richardsons Arabic GRAMMAR,—Jones Persian Ditto,—Rossean's Persian Vocabulary —Ormes History of Hindostan,—Kelly's Spherics and Nautical Astronomy,—Ewings Synopsis of Practical Mathematics,—Mullers Elements of Fortification,—Mullers Attack & Defence,—Rossean's Dictionary,—Huttons Measure, —Hadleys Grammar,—Brooke's Gazetteer, The life of Robert Lord Clive, Baren Plassey, Robertsons India,—A View of the Chinese Empire,—Dialogues of the Dead.

At 12 o'Clock,

A Handsome PALANKEEN, with a MOROCCO BED,

ALSO

A Capital Pair of GREY BLOOD MARES, with a COACH & Set of HARNESS.

New Regulations.

PRINTED FORMS of PERMIT for the EXPORTATION of GOODS, through the SEA CUSTOM HOUSE:

AND

FORM for GOODS to PASS the SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.

ALSO

Form of PASS for GOODS, through the LAND CUSTOMS.

To be had at the COURIER OFFICE, by the *Quire*, or in any larger quantity.

☞ The above Official Forms are correct, agreeably to the Regulations recently established.

Courier Office, 23d. November, 1803.

TO the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

The intereſt which the public muſt naturally feel on the ſubject of the incloſed Lines, has induced me to offer them for inſertion. That intereſt, will not however, act as an excuſe for their deficiency, and as it is impoſſible for me to judge, whether or not, the whole or any part, be worthy of the GREAT EVENT which inſpired them, I am encouraged by the idea, that they will paſs your judgement, before they can meet the public eye.

The BATTLE of ASSAYE, preſents three prominent movements, viz. the primary ſucceſs of the Enemy, which gave riſe to the prompt arrival of the relief of Britiſh Cavalry, by which the ſquadrons of Marattas, who had penetrated our Lines, were cut to pieces;—the charge of the Britiſh Army;—and laſt, the total rout of the Maratta Forces.

I hope you will find the deſcription as near to the truth, as the nature of the event deſerves; for, it would be ſcarcely poſſible to enhance by fiction, the diſtinguiſhed merit of the CONQUERORS, and an attempt to that purpoſe would be as ungracious, as a detraction from the applauſe which is their due.

Bund[illegible] Plain, 4th. December, 1803.

THE HEROES OF ASSAYE.

HARK! to the dreadful din of War!
Th' extended vale and mountains round
Ring to the clang of arms, afar
The black artill'ry ſhakes the ground.

Behold, the dark and countleſs foe
Proudly moves on, in dazzling ranks:
See! on the winds, his ſtreamers flow,
Triumphant on the KAITNA's Banks.

Shrill neighs the ſteed, and paws the ſoil,
Where once uncurb'd, perhaps he ſtray'd,
Unfit for war, unuſ'd to toil,
In future ſtrife to be diſplay'd.

How bright their armor, in the Sun!
And now with death, the pond'rous ball,
Tells that the conflict is begun,
And ranks of warriors, proſtrate fall.

Now o'er the enſanguin'd field,
See bravery, to numbers yield.
What means this ſilence through the dauntleſs band,
The Laurel blooms! to crown the conqu'rors of the land.

Loud the ſhouts, that rend the ſky!
Is our lov'd Country's fortune fled?
The ſhouts are from the Enemy,
The Kaitna thunders at his tread!

Through Britiſh ranks, the ſwarthy crew,
Puſh their grim ſquadrons on the plain,
Through BRITISH RANKS a paſſage hew,
And ſtrew the ground with BRITONS ſlain.

Exult proud foe, throughout your throng,
But ſoon, the tide of Battle turns,
Raiſe to the Heavens the warlike ſong,
For now, with indignation burns,
E'en WELLESLEY's ſoul, to ſee combine,
The juggling fortunes of the foe,
A hindrance to the vaſt deſign,
For which, he meditates the blow.

Swifter than words, relief he ſends,
That ſoon with the Maratta blends,
Prone in the duſt, behold! the foe is hurl'd,
Wave our proud Enſigns now! defiance to the world.

II.

When mad ambition pav'd the way,
And Macedonia's chief diſplay'd
His Phalanx, drawn in grim array,
Old Indus from his banks diſmay'd,
Recoil'd, and other channels found,
Where the bland earth, with poiſon teems,
Nor iron ſhades lay waſte the ground,
Nor human blood pollutes his ſtreams.

Not leſs, in terror, moves along,
Our Standard, to the dreadful ſhock
Againſt yon brave, and countleſs throng,
And firm as adamantine Rock.

The BRITISH PHALANX cloſe combines,
Steady their march, through ſmoke and blood,
Reſiſtleſs now, they charge the Lines,
And force them, to the Nullah's flood;
From the high bank, in fix'd amaze,
On the oppoſing ſhores, they gaze:
Dreadful before, the flood inſpires with fear,
But dreaded more than all! the thunder in the rear.

III

Hark! to the ſpirit-ſtirring cry!
That echoes to the Nullah's ſhore,
The fearleſs band ſhouts VICTORY!
And all reſiſtance now is o'er.

Yet, fertile with Maratta blood,
The Rivers banks afford a Grave,
Red they ſeem, through many a rood,
And crimſon rolls the Nullah's wave.

By Britiſh juſtice, now again
The ſtern Maratta yields his ſway,
Offspring of mighty TAMERLANE!
Join thou! to celebrate the day.

Matchleſs the arms, that now defend
Thy hoary Head from future woe,
Of proſtrate Majeſty the friend,
And juſtice ſtill directs the blow.

Mildly your ſway, o'er INDIA's plains extend,
In gratitude we aſk but this;—*be Britain's friend,*
And join with us, to hail th' auſpicious day,
That adds to endleſs fame, the HEROES of ASSAYE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

I BELIEVE the following inſtance of ſavage and vindictive puniſhment for a ſmall offence is not generally known: I ſhould be obliged to any of your readers to inform me, what they think PELTIER's ſentence would have been, in thoſe days of darkneſs, ſervility, and oppreſſion.

"In the reign of James I. Edward Flood was brought before the Houſe of Lords, charged with having called the Queen of Bohemia, GOODWIFE PALSGRAVE: the houſe, after a hearing, ordered.

1. That the culprit ſhould be declared incapable of bearing arms as a gentleman, held an infamous perſon, and his teſtimony not to be taken in any court or cauſe.

2. That he ſhould be brought to Weſtminſter-Hall, and there be ſet on a horſe's bare back, with his face to the tail, holding the tail in his hand, with papers on his head & breaſt, declaring his offence, and ſo to ride to the pillory in Cheapſide; where he was to ſtand two hours, and then to be branded with the letter K on his forehead.

3. That he ſhould be whipped at a cart's tail from the Fleet to Weſtminſter-hall, with papers on his head, declaring his offence; and then to ſtand on the pillory for two hours.

4. That he ſhould be fined 5000l; and,

5. That he ſhould be impriſoned in Newgate for life."

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 21ſt. December, 1803.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, *requests the honor of the Company of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Naval and Military Services, and of those of the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Services, to* BREAKFAST *at the Government Garden on Monday the 2d. January* 1084.

ALLAN GRANT,
TOWN-MAJOR.

Govt. Garden, 19th. December 1803.

IT having been repreſented to the Right Honorable the Governor that ſerious accidents are likely to happen from the PIKES, which are carried by PALANKEEN BEARERS, in Paſſing thro' the Gates and narrow Streets of the Fort.—His Lordſhip is pleaſed to Order, that no Palankeen Bearer carrying a Pike, ſhall be permitted to enter Fort St. George, after the 31ſt. December.

By Order,
ALLAN GRANT.
TOWN MAJOR.

Fort St. George, 21ſt. December, 1803.

Yeſterday arrived the Ship BURNABY, Captain Watt, laſt from Vizagapatam, which ſhe left the 15th. Inſtant.—PASSENGERS,—Mrs. B. McMahon and Son,—Miſs Burghall,—Colonel Alex. Campbell and Lieut. Campbell, of His Majeſtys 74th. Regt.—and Mr. Haynes.

We are much concerned to announce the *loss* of the ship CLYDE, Capt. Court, on Fulta Point, where ſhe unfortunately ground on the 29th. ultimo. She was laden with rice, and bound to Penang.

COMPLETE AND SPLENDID VICTORY.

ROYAL SALUTES were fired on the morning of Saturday laſt, announcing a moſt glorious, ſplendid, and complete VICTORY, obtained by the Army under the perſonal command of *The Honorable Major General* ARTHUR WELLESLEY, and the Subſidary Force under Colonel STEVENSON, over the combined Armies of SCINDEA and the RAJAH OF BERAR.

In this glorious action, in which the Enemy were totally defeated, they *lost* the whole of their Cannon, Ammunition, Baggage, Tents, Horſes, Elephants, Camels, and Stores of every kind: it took place on the afternoon of the 9th. of November, near a place called Argaum.

The Enemys Forces are ſaid to have been commanded by SCINDEA in perſon, and the Rajah of Berar's brother, and had the day-light continued, there is no doubt but that both theſe Chieftans, with the whole of their army would have been deſtroyed or taken priſoners: Our Cavalry continued the purſuit and deſtruction of the Enemy for the ſpace of twenty ſix miles, after the day had cloſed in.

This great Victory, has, we are moſt happy to add, been obtained without any conſiderable loſs on our part. No Officer had been killed:—The following are the names of Officers wounded.—

LIEUT. DONALD, Scotch Brigade, Leg ſhot off.
LIEUT. J. Campbell, Do. Wounded ſlightly.
CAPT. VERNON, N. Infantry, Wounded in the [Thigh. Dangerouſly.
CAPT. BURKE, Artillery, Wounded, ſlightly.
CAPT. DALRYMPLE Do. Do. Do.
LIEUT. TORRENS 19th. DRAGOONS Do. Do.

In the heat of the action, a party of ARABS, who ſerved Scindea's Artillery, ruſhed from their Guns, on the 74th. Regiment; but from this attack not a ſingle Arab returned.—*they were Killed to a Man.*

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. WILLIAM CHAPLIN, Aſſiſtant, to do duty for the preſent in the Court of Circuit and Appeal in the Northern Diviſion.

Major WILLIAM MACLEOD, Collector of the Southern Diviſion of Arcot.

CALCUTTA,—*3d. December.*

Private letters received in town from Coringa, ſtate the *loss* of a brig called the POOTOO.

On Tueſday was launched from the Marine Yard of Meſſrs. Hudſon, Bacon and Co. a very beautiful and admirably well conſtructed ship, of 300 tons burthen; named the "*Euphrates,*" to be commanded by Captain John Write, and intended for the Buſſorah trade.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

On St. Andrew's day an elegant dinner was given by the Sons of Caledonia, to *a' the bra' lads* in Calcutta, at Beard's Hotel. The entertainment, as may be naturally concluded, was every thing that could be wiſhed for.

John Mackenzie, Eſq. was Preſident,
Major R. Kelſo, vice Preſident,
Meſſrs. A. Colvin; R. Downie; C. Robertſon; and J. Gilchriſt, were Stewards, on the occaſion.

BIRTH.

On Ceylon, the LADY of ENSIGN PENDERGAST, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Maſulipatam on the 14th. Inſtant, Mr. RICHARD ALEXANDER Junior, to MISS MARIA WATSON.

DEATHS.

At Sea, near Penang, Capt FREDERICK PRESCOTT, of the 1ſt. Battalion of Coaſt Artillery.

In Camp in Cuttack on the 4th. Inſtant, LIEUTENANT DAVID HEWITT, of the 1ſt. Battalion 19th. Regiment of Native Infantry.

In Bengal, Captain ROBERT STAIR GRAHAM, of the Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, CAPTAIN A. GLEGG.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14th.—Ship Eliza, Captain Thomas Waters from Calcutta left 5th. Dec.—15th. Sloop Induſtry, Capt. Edward Dably, from Ganjam, left 10th. Dec.—20th. Ship Burnaby, Capt. Watt.

BOMBAY COURIER,—3d. Dec. 1803.

The ſhip Sir LAWRENCE PARSONS, Captain JAMES, arrived on the 1ſt. inſtant from Madras.

On the 14th. inſtant was launched at BEYPOOR near Calicut, a ſhip conſtructed under the Superintendence of *Alexander Maconochie,* Eſq. the founder and Proprietor of the Mill erected at Beypoor for ſawing Timber—the veſſel ſucceſsfully entered into her appropriate element under the propitious name of *Duncan.*

On Wedneſday laſt was launched from one of the Slips in the Dock Yard, another creditable ſpecimen of the ingenuity of the Native Builders of Bombay.—A veſſel of between 7 and 800 Tons Burthen named the *James Sibbald,* in compliment to a Gentleman formerly on the Civil Eſtabliſhment at this Preſidency.

By our laſt accouts from *Batavia,* which come down to the 5th. September, we are informed that the Company had neither any Opium in Store nor did they poſeſs the means of purchaſing what was offered for Sale; it bore at the latter end of Auguſt at Batavia, and the places adjacent, from 3.500 to 4,000 S. .D Dollars per Cheſt, though the higheſt price offered by the Dutch Company had not exceeded 1000 Spaniſh Dollars per Cheſt, nor was there any probability of their giving more, unleſs paid for by barter in the products of the Iſland: no ſpecie was allowed to be exported.

The Warren Haſtings, Abergavenny, Alfred, Coutts, Dorſetſhire, Hope, and Ganges Indiamen paſſed through the Straights of Sunda for China in the courſe of the month of Auguſt—it was from one of theſe veſſels that the Batavian Government received the firſt intelligence of the probability only of hoſtilities having been renewed between England and France—nor had they received any poſitive intelligence of this event on the 5th September; this fact we give upon the very beſt of authorities—the probability however of a War had, as has been already obſerved, created great alarm at Batavia, ſince the Dutch entertained but little hopes of being enabled or permitted to ſteer clear between the two entending Powers.

The Dutch men of war that had been armed *en flute* for the purpoſe of carrying Cargoes to Holland, had, on receipt of the intelligence of a probable rupture, commenced preparations for war.

The ſhip FLORA had arrived at Batavia with her Bowſprit, Fore and Main Maſts ſprung; her commander having repreſented the ſtate of his ſhip and ſolicited aid in ſupplies of Maſts, was refuſed, under a plea that Government had no more Timber than was required for the rebuilding ONROOST, which we had deſtroyed in the courſe of the laſt war—as the Batavian Government monopolize the trade in Timber, it is always difficult to purchaſe this article from private individuals—this veſſel however ultimately ſucceeded in getting three complete Maſts for the ſum of 2,500 Rix-Dollars.

From intelligence received from the ISLE of FRANCE dated the 26th. Auguſt there were we underſtand in Fort North-weſt one ſhip of 74 guns, three frigates and two corvettes.—The number of troops lately arrived from Europe were about 1400 men, before which time there were only 300 or 340 regular troops in the Iſland. They have a very ſtrong and well diſciplined Militia, formed into two ſmall corps of Artillery and ſeveral battalions of Infantry; beſides which there are different ſquadrons of ligh Cavalry compoſed chiefly of inhabitants who ſerve voluntarily. There were a great number of merchant ſhips in the port chiefly French, ſome Americans, ſome Danes, and one Engliſh, from Bengal, beſides a number of ſmall light veſſes fit for privateers; five or ſix of which could be ready to ſail from the Iſland four days after information of war ſhould be received. Expedition was making for ſending out a frigate; but its deſtination was not known a few days previous to the date of our intelligence;—the Government was exceedingly buſied in preparing diſpatches for INDIA; all the troops however of the firſt expedition had not arrived at Mauritius from France.

The ſecond was daily expected, with 1,200 troops, ſaid to be deſtined for the Iſles of France and Bourbon, and to be accompanied by freſh Magiſtrates and new regulations to ſupercede the old ones.—It was expected that the COLONIAL ASSEMBLY would be annulled, and the Government rendered entirely military. The number of people lately arrived from FRANCE was very great, and the Iſland perfectly crouded—Proviſions of all kinds were very ſcarce, and very little ſpecie in circulation. There were a number of ſepoy officers, who propoſed to the Government to form battalions of Africans, but Government pretended to be averſe to the meaſure; it was reported however that there were 50 Caffries armed in the expedition.

The idea of forming battalions of Africans appeared to be a favourite object with, and was confined to the ſepoy officers, though others reported that it was ſeriouſly intended by the French Government, particularly ſince the French ſquadron had been in India, as it was underſtood that the ENGLISH ſepoys entertained particular apprehenſions of thoſe people—this opinion as is natural to ſuppoſe, there was no backwardneſs in diſſeminating; there were upwards of 300 pieces of cannon ready for being mounted in the iſle of France, but not more than 150 were with carriages in the forts.

Port north weſt was exceedingly foul and the French admitted that it would not be difficult to ſtop up the mouth of it—n[illegible] obſtacles were thrown in the way of the En[illegible] going from the Iſland, although ſeveral [illegible]CANS had been refuſed permiſſion to dep[illegible] The Government of the Iſlands of Franc[illegible] Bourbon, will now fall into the hands o[illegible] DE CAEN, who is celebrated (enviabl[illegible]ebrity!) for his enmity to the Britiſh nation. General De Caen arrived with the ſquadron, at the iſle of France about the middle of Auguſt without having touched at any intermediate port after his departure from Pondicherry.

FORT WILLIAM,—30th. November.

The following Extracts from Diſpatches which have been received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL from HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, and from the Honorable Major General WELLESLEY, are publiſhed for general information.

MY LORD,

In the Return of Ordnance, &c. captured from the Enemy in the Action of the 1ſt inſt. I omitted to mention to your Lordſhip, that I had obtained upwards of 1,600 BULLOCKS, ſeveral ELEPHANTS, and HORSES, and a very large number of CAMELS.

WAGGONS have likewiſe been taken, containing a great quantity of Arms, beſides the Muſkets, Matchlocks, &c. thrown down on the Field of Battle, which amount to upwards of *five thouſand.*

One damaged Piece of Ordnance has been found i[illegible] well, into which it had been thrown by the En[illegible] which completes the Return to ſeventy-two p[illegible] Cannon.

Camp near Giſſowley, 9th Nov. (Signed) G[illegible]

MY LORD,

Jan Khan Moatemmed oad-Dowlah, arrived in my Camp a few days ago, ſent by the KING OF DELHI, with a KHELAUT to me, and with Congratulations on the late important Victory of *Safwaree.*

Anxious to receive this public teſtimony of ſatisfaction at the ſucceſs of the Britiſh Arms, and His Majeſty's private mark of favor, with every demonſtration of reſpect and honor, I ordered a Tent to be pitched without the precincts of my Camp, for the reception of the Ambaſſador, and proceeded thither yeſterday morning, attended by my Staff, and accompanied by a large eſcort of Cavalry.

I received His Majeſty's Congratulations, and the Dreſs which he did me the honor to ſend me, with the neceſſary form and ceremony.

Having returned my publick acknowledgements to His Majeſty, and teſtified the high ſenſe I entertained of the honor conferred on me, I returned to my Camp, highly gratified by the evident marks of pleaſure and ſatisfaction which I perceived in His Majeſty's Ambaſſador, and in every *Muſſulman,* who was a ſpectator of the ceremony.

Camp, Pahiſſer, 17th Nov. (Signed) G. LAKE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Camp, 30 Miles North from Aurungabad,
MY LORD, October 10, 1803.

I have the honor to encloſe the copy of a Letter which I have received from CAPTAIN O'DONNELL, of the 1ſt Regiment of Cavalry, in which he gives a detailed account of an affair of no very great importance, but in which he and the detachment of Troops under his Command, appear to have conducted themſelves in an exemplary manner.

I likewiſe encloſe the copy of an Order which I have iſſued to the Troops under my Command upon this occaſion.

The Party which attacked Captain O'Donnell, are a BANDITTI, which infeſt the frontiers of His Highneſs the Soubah of the Decan, and that of his Highneſs the Peiſhwah; and are formidable from their numbers and boldneſs. It does not appear that they belong to any particular Chief, although it is ſaid that they belong to the late Killedar of Ahmednuggur; but I have reaſon to believe that this perſon diſcharged all his Troops, and that he joined Dowlut Rao Scindiah in Camp.

As there is no eſtabliſhed authority, or even an acknowledged boundary on any part of the frontier, and the Killedars and other Officers on both ſides have been in the habit of carrying on private wars againſt each other, I am induced to believe that they have encouraged this Banditti, for the purpoſes of their own wars. While I was on the frontier of courſe their operations ceaſed; but they have now recommenced them; and I

ſuſpect that they are too ſtrong for their former employers.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

TO CAPTAIN BARCLAY, &c. &c.

SIR,

I have to requeſt you will acquaint the Honorable Major General Welleſley with my return to this Station, accompanied by Lieutenants BRYANT and MORGAN, and the Detachment of the 1ſt Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, as alſo the circumſtances which obliged us to adopt this plan. On the morning of the 27th ultimo, as the Detachment approached the Mud Fort of Karjet, about twenty-two Coſs to the S. S. E. of this place, we perceived, a body of Peons drawn up a little to the left of the place. I immediately ordered a Jemadar and twelve Sepoys to conduct the followers and baggage then up, under the walls of the Fort, and with the remainder I advanced to reconnoitre, and learn who they belonged to.

As we advanced they continued to retire. On aſcending a ſmall riſing ground, I was much ſurprized at diſcovering a large body of Horſe, drawn up in the bed of a Nullah, and not more than ſeven hundred yards in front of the ground, which our little party then occupied. In this ſituation I was under the neceſſity of returning to the Fort. While marching back, the Horſe made two efforts to get between us and the place, but failed in both, and ſuffered ſome loſs in the attempt. It was ſome time before I could get admittance in the Fort: on entering, I ordered Lieut. Morgan, with twenty-five Sepoys, to take poſt at the principal Gateway and accompanied by Lieut. Bryant, and the remainder of the Sepoys, I proceeded to examine the ſize and ſtate of the place.

We had not proceeded more than half way round, when we were obliged to return to the aſſiſtance of the party left at the Gate. I had juſt joined Mr. Morgan and formed the whole of the Sepoys, when about *three hundred* of the Enemy's Infantry entered in different parts of the Fort, and advanced within one hundred yards, of us, they kept up a galling fire upon our people for about half an hour, killed one Sepoy, and wounded two more.

Our ſituation at this time was extremely precarious, without ſome immediate ſtep was taken to oblige the Enemy to leave the place. We could ſpare but fifty men to oppoſe three hundred, without giving up the Gate, through which the whole of their Cavalry might attack us in rear. However, with this little party we ſallied out on them, and purſued them from ſtreet to ſtreet until we drove them entirely out of the place. Their loſs muſt have been very conſiderable, they left twenty-five men killed behind them, moſtly ARABS.

About two hours after this they entered the Fort a ſecond time, more in numbers, and we again drove them out with great loſs on their ſide. From the great extent of the place and its being acceſſible at ſo many different places, even for Cavalry, that I found it utterly impoſſible to keep them out, add to this, our ammunition was nearly expended. The Villagers would render no aſſiſtance, on the contrary they encouraged the Enemy to come in, and gave them every information regarding our ſituation.

During the night of the 27th I employed the whole of the followers of every diſcription, in barricading the different ſtreets leading to the poſt we had taken up, procured Water for the People to ſerve them during the day, and acquainted Captain Graham at Ahmednuggur with our ſituation.

About ſeven o'clock in the morning of the 28th I learned that a large Party had taken poſt in the ſecond Killedar's Houſe, though the day before he poſitively refuſed to admit a ſmall party of Sepoys, even to procure a little Water, which we were much diſtreſſed for the want of. About eight, I could plainly ſee from the works over the Gate that the place was crowded with both Horſe and Foot, and that they were preparing to attack.

At ten, they opened a heavy fire of Muſquetry on us, from the tops of the principal houſes in the Fort, & continued this for the ſpaces of two hours without being able to hurt any of our people; gaining confidence from our ſilence, they advanced on us from all the places acceſſible around. By this time I had ſixty brave fellows ready to receive them, which they did in the moſt gallant manner, and in return attacked them and drove them from every part of the Fort; took their STANDARD, killed one of the Sirdars, and about fifty of the Men. This was the laſt time they attempted to diſturb us, and we remained this and the whole of the next day perfectly quiet. The Cavalry to the amount of ten or twelve hundred, ſtill continued to hover about the place. Captain Lucas, with three Companies of the 2d. Battalion 3d. Regiment arrived on the morning of the 30th. and relieved us from our diſagreeable ſituation.

I feel it a duty, which I moſt cheerfully fulfil, in reporting to you, Sir, the cordial and able aſſiſtance I received during this ſhort but active ſervice, from Lieutenants BRYANT and MORGAN, and I in part attribute to their gallant exertions the ſaving of our little detachment from total deſtruction. The Sepoys in general I have reaſon to be pleaſed with their conduct, as alſo of that part of the Native Officers belonging to the 1ſt. Battalion 12th. Regiment Native Infantry.

Allow me now, Sir to entertain the pleaſing hope, that our little exertions on the preſent occaſion may meet with the approbation of the Honorable General Welleſley.

(Signed) H. O'DONNELL,

EXTRACT *from* GENERAL ORDERS, *by the Honorable Major General Welleſley, dated* 10*th October*, 1803.

MAJOR GENERAL WELLESLEY has received a Report, from Captain O'Donnell of the 1ſt. Regiment of Cavalry, from which it appears, that being on his march from Ahmednuggur to join the Diviſion of the Army under the command of Major General Campbell, with a Company of the 1ſt. Battalion 12th. Regiment under Lieutenant Morgan, and the ſupernumerary native non-commiſſioned Officers, heretofore belonging to corps in Camp, and lately drafted into the Extra Battalions, he was attacked by a body of Horſe and of Peons, of ſuch numbers, as to induce Captain O'Donnell, to think it neceſſary, to take poſt in the village of Corjet Caraygaum.

Here the attack was renewed upon this Party, with additional violence, and Captain O'Donnell finding that his poſt was a bad one, and at all events, too large for his party, barricaded, and otherwiſe ſtrengthened ſuch parts of it, as he was of opinion he could defend. He there remained with his ſmall Party without throwing away his ammunition, excepting when he could do it with effect, in judicious ſallies, in three of which he killed a number of the Enemy, far exceeding that of his Party, which remained in ſecurity till it was relieved from Ahmednuggur, at the diſtance of above forty miles.

Major General Welleſley returns his thanks to Captain O'Donnell, and Lieutenant Bryant of the 1ſt. Regiment of Cavalry, and to Lieut. Morgan, and the Company of the 1ſt. Battalion 12th. Regiment, under his command, for their conduct upon this occaſion.

He has been particular in detailing the circumſtances of this affair, in the General Orders, in order that all Officers may know the advantage which with a ſmall party of men, they may take, even of the moſt ruinous Village, to protect themſelves and the parties of Troops under their command.

To the diviſion of the Army under his command, it was ſcarcely neceſſary for Major Gen. Welleſly to point out that a ſmall body of INFANTRY, that keeps its order & reſerves its fire, has but little to fear from Cavalry. But in caſe any Officer in charge of a party, ſhould be obliged from circumſtances, to take Poſt, he ſees in the example ſet by Capt. O'Donnell, the advantages he can take of the numerous fortified Villages in this Country, and the credit he can gain, and the ſervice he can render, by thus defending himſelf.

Major General Welleſley, will not fail to report to the Commander in Chief, his ſenſe of the conduct of Capt. O'Donnell, and of the Party under his Command.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Camp at Cheeſe Kair, 2d. Novr. 1803.

MY LORD,

After I had ſent off my diſpatch to your Excellency of the 24th of October, I received authentic accounts, that the RAJAH OF BERAR had paſſed through the hills which form the boundary of Candeiſh, and had moved towards the river Godavery. I therefore aſcended the Adjuntee Ghaut on the 25th, and continued my march to the Southward on the 26th, and paſſed Aurungabad on the 29th.

The Rajah had advanced gradually to the Eaſtward, and was at Lakeegaun, about twenty miles North from Puttun, when I arrived at Aurungabad, and between that night and the night of the 31ſt, during the whole of which time I was in his neighboured, he moved his Camp five times.

On the 31ſt, he detached a body conſiſting of 5,000 Horſe to endeavour to intercept a Convoy conſiſting of 14,000 Bullocks, which was going forward to join the Troops on the frontier. This Convoy was protected by three Companies of the 2d of the 3d Madras Native Infantry, with two 3 pounders, under Captain Baynes; which detachment, with 400 Myſore Horſe, has for ſome time been employed in convoying Grain from the diſtricts ſouth of the Godavery to my Camp, and by a Company from the Corps ſerving at Hyderabad, under the command of Captain Seton.

They had marched from the Godavery on the morning of the 31ſt, and reached Amber, where they were attacked, and they ſucceeded in beating off the Enemy, and in ſecuring the convoy, which arrived in ſafety in my Camp yeſterday, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of numbers by which they were attacked.

I have the honor to encloſe copies of the reports of this Action, which I have received from Captain Baynes, upon which I have to obſerve, that it affords another inſtance of what can be done, by diſciplined Infantry, determined to do their duty, againſt very ſuperior numbers of Cavalry.

I beg leave alſo to take this opportunity to draw your Lordſhip's notice to the MYSORE Cavalry under Biſhnapah Pundit. This Corps, which conſiſts of 2,000 men, have performed all the light Troops duties of this diviſion of the Army, ſince I was detached from the Toombudra in the month of March laſt. They have performed the duties with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, and a zeal, which I have never before witneſſed in Troops of this deſcription. They have frequently been engaged with the Enemy's light Troops, have always conducted themſelves well, and have loſt many men and horſes.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

TO CAPT. BARCLAY ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SIR,

I beg you will report to the Honorable Major General Welleſley, that I was attacked this day at two o'clock P. M. by about four or five thouſand Horſe. They came on at firſt, as if determined to charge, but receiving a few ſhots from our Guns, they retired, and though they frequently came near us, as if to charge, and ſome of them within muſket ſhot, they were always driven back. Our loſs is one European wounded, two Sepoys wounded, and ſome Myſoreans killed and wounded, beſides a few (perhaps three) Horſes killed. The loſs of the Enemy is much greater, particularly in Horſes. I beg you to ſay to the General, that I ſhall take Poſt till I receive his inſtructions. I write this by Moonlight, which will, I hope apologize for haſte. We were under Arms till about ſunſet; at which time they were out of ſight.

Umber, 31ſt October, 1803. (Signed) THO. BAYNES,

TO CAPTAIN BARCLAY,—&c. &c.

SIR,

I laſt night had the honor to inform you that I had repulſed a Body of BHOUNSELAH'S, and have now (for the information of the Honorable Major General Welleſley) to make you more fully informed of the circumſtance.

I arrived with my convoy about twelve o'clock, and encamped near the Town, with my right flank to it, and my rear protected by a Hill. At two o'clock P. M. the attack began (without more than ten minutes warning of their approach) by throwing great numbers of Rockets and advancing upon our left: this obliged me to change my front by wheeling to the left: at the ſame time ſome of them were within muſket ſhot. I then opened my Guns which ſtopped their approach, they at this time moved round, as if to gain the rear, where the Brinjarees were. This movement obliged me to detach a party to cover them, and having previouſly poſted a company on the Hill in my rear, my line became very ſmall, to prevent their knowing my exact ſtrength, I drew up the Myſore Horſe in our line. They came on repeatedly as if to charge, but were always ſtopped by our Guns. They continued to rocket us till dark, when they retired. I am ſorry to add that one hundred of the Gram Bullocks were carried off, and ſome Brinjaree Bullocks (perhaps one hundred) while at Graſs.

(Signed) T. BAYNES.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received, by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, from the Honorable MAJOR GENERAL WELLESLEY.

Camp, 6th. November, 1803.

MY LORD,

I now proceed to give your Excellency a detailed account of Colonel Stevenſon's operations againſt Aſſeer Ghur.

On the 16th. October, he advanced to ASSEER GHUR and encamped three miles South of the Fort. The remains of the Enemy's Infantry had fled towards the Nerbudhah on the preceeding day, in the ſtate in which I reported them to be in my letter of the * 24th. October, and COLONEL STEVENSON therefore determined to attack Aſſeer Ghur.

On the 18th. he reconnoitred the Fort, attended by a Squadron of Cavalry, and the native Piquets of the Infantry; and having ſeen a favourable opportunity, attacked the Pettah and carried it, and made a lodgment within one hundred and fifty yards of the lower wall of the Fort. In the evening he reinforced the Troops in the Pettah by a Battalion.

On the 19th. all the preparations were made for carrying on the Siege; and two Batteries were ready to open at two o'clock in the Afternoon of the 20th. one to breach the Upper Wall, and another, of four Braſs twelve Pounders, to deſtroy the defences of the lower Wall.

On the 18th. Colonel Stevenſon had ſent a flag of Truce to the Kalidar to ſummon him to ſurrender the Fort, to which meſſage he did not receive a decided anſwer. The communication was continued; but Colonel Stevenſon did not relax his operations againſt the Fort, as there was reaſon to believe that the Negociation was carried on, only to give time to Dowlut Rao SEINDIAH to come to its relief.—Before opening his Batteries, Colonel Stevenſon apprized the Killedar of the terms on which he ſhould ſurrender the Fort, which were, that the Garriſon ſhould march out with their *private property*, and be allowed to go where they might think proper, and that their *arrears* ſhould be paid to the amount of twenty thouſand Rupees.

After the Batteries had opened about an hour, a White Flag was ſhewn from the Walls of the Fort, which was the ſignal which had been agreed upon, in caſe the terms ſhould be accepted; Hoſtages were ſent down, and an engagement made that the Fort ſhould be delivered up on the following morning. It was accordingly *evacuated*; the Garriſon carried off their Property in ſecurity, and received the ſum agreed to be paid to them.

Colonel Stevenſon mentions in high terms the conduct of the Officers and Troops under his Command; and I cannot omit to take this opportunity of expreſſing to your Excellency, my ſenſe of the merits of Colonel Stevenſon, and of the body of TROOPS under his Command. Upon every occaſion I have received from the Colonel the moſt cordial and zealous aſſiſtance; and the Troops under his Command are in *the higheſt ſtate of diſcipline* and order, and *fit for any ſervice* in which they can be employed.

On the 16th. nine Officers, four Serjeants, and one Matroſs, formerly in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, delivered themſelves up to Colonel Stevenſon, under your Excellency's Proclamation of the 29th. Auguſt.

I have the honor to encloſe a liſt of their Names, and a copy of the order iſſued by Colonel Stevenſon to provide for their Subſiſtence. LIEUTENANT STUART alſo delivered himſelf up at Poonah in the end of the laſt month. I have called for accounts of the regulated Pay and Allowances which thoſe Perſons received in the Service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; which I ſhall hereafter have the honor of tranſmitting to your Excellency.

I have the honor to encloſe a Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Colonel Stevenſon, during the operations againſt Aſſeer-Ghur. Hereafter I ſhall have the honor of tranſmitting Returns of the Ordnance, Stores, Grain and other Property captured in that Fort.

(Signed) A. WELLESLEY.

Europeans late in the Service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who have ſurrendered themſelves to Colonel James Stevenſon.

NAMES.	RANK.	COUNTRY.
John James Dupon,	Captain,	Holland,
John Mercier,	Capt. Lieutenant,	France,
Alexander Marre,	Enſign,	England,
John Berdard,	Enſign,	Portugal,
Jooken Caumbra,	Enſign,	Portugal,
John Padroos,	Enſign,	Portugal,
Francis Carooille,	Enſign,	Portugal,
Manuel Joaza,	Enſign,	Portugal,
Joaza Caſtoo,	Enſign,	Portugal,
Anthony Dalmard,	Serjeant,	Portugal,
Joſeph Roman,	Serjeant,	Portugal,
Joſeph Anthony,	Serjeant,	Portugal,
John Ammaral,	Matroſs,	Portugal,
Name not aſcertained,	Ranks as Serjeant,	

We have of late inſerted a few Anecdotes of the preſent rulers in France and particularly, ſome Squibs againſt the Chief CONSUL; theſe are tranſlated from the well known publication of M. PELTIER, called L'AMBIGUE,—we ſhall occaſionally continue the ſpecimens of M. PELTIER'S productions.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

Important Intelligence for the Paralytick.

This age of Genius grows daily more brilliant by the moſt aſtoniſhing diſcoveries, and the moſt happy applications; all the public print contain the following fact.

A Fidler at Copenhagen was playing ſome Airs in the preſence of a woman who had been palſied in all her Limbs for the ſpace of years in conſequence of a Fright. He perceived that the inſtrument had ſome effect on the unfortunate woman, which became ſtill more apparent as he continued to play; and in a ſhort time ſhe entirely recovered the uſe of her ſenſes; ſhe was then put under the care of an able Phyſician who completed the cure. It cannot be doubted that this experiment is one of the beſt ever made and the preſumption there exiſts that the FIRST CONSUL of FRANCE will give adequate rewards to the thoſe whoſe diſcoveries tend to the promotion of ſcience has ſet all the Chemiſts, and Muſicians of Paris *Ageing*. We hear from Aniéres near Paris, that ſome of thoſe men of Genius with which the capital abounds have already diſcovered that the FLUTE is very efficacious in the COLICK; the CYMBALS moderate the HEAT of the BLOOD; a FIFE deſtroys adundance of WORMS; an Engliſh *Huntſman's Horn* is of great ſervice in the *Scurvy*; Cupid's *Viol* can anſwer all the purpoſes of *Bleeding*—and in general all corded inſtruments are an excellent ſpecifick againſt the Itch in the hands.

Paſſing from the inſtruments to the various ſounds they can expreſs, it is aſcertained that a *Chaſe* removes the *Blue Devils*, a *Jig* cures *Deafneſs*; as does a *Courante* (Bear Dance) the *Teneſmus*; a few Stanza's of Muſic Scours the Guts, and an *Allegro expels the Bile from the Human Syſtem!* To Crown all it is found out that nothing cures the *dropſy* ſo ſoon as an *Overture*; and the incurable patients of Valois Coffee Houſe are to be ſurfeited with *Symphonies*. The Profeſſors of Medicine are now to be replaced by the Profeſſors of Muſic, thus will the harmony of art re-eſtabliſh the harmony of nature. The famous Doctor Paeſiello, who is juſt arrived in Paris from Naples, has been appointed Joint Phyſician to Bonaparte with Doctor Corviſart. The former would preſcribe the *Vivace* and *preſto aſſai* movement; but the latter, who knows the Conſtitution of his patient better, declares that, for the preſent, he muſt be put to the *Creſcendo*, and Maeſtoſo. *Good God! what an age our's is!*

The laſt Phraſe evidently refers to a Speech made by the Miniſter of the interior on the occaſion of laying the foundation of the Quay Bonaparte; and which we have already given.

LONDON,—27th May.

A private letter from Paris, contains the following particulars, which are certainly important:—"On the 12th inſtant, orders were ſent for the French troops in Italy to advance and occupy Ancona, Civita-Vecchia, Tarentum, and other ſea-ports on the Mediterranean and Adriatic ſeas. On the ſame day, inſtructions were forwarded to all French Reſidents in Italy, to inſiſt upon the ſequeſtration of all Engliſh property."

Orders have been received at Breſt, to prepare for ſervice eighteen ſail of the line; and two are ordered to be built at that port.

Notwithſtanding the French have come to a determination of ſending to England no more mails, the mail from England has been ſent to Dover in regular courſe, and the Auckland packet ſailed with it for Calais yeſterday.

The different Port-letters announce the capture of ſeveral veſſels, ſome of them of conſiderable value. Six have been ſent into Portſmouth with naval ſtores for Breſt, taken off Cherbourg. We have not heard of a ſingle capture yet made by any French cruizers.

The return of the French fleet at St. Domingo to Europe is daily expected; our cruizers have orders to look out for it;

Orders have been iſſued by Government for mounting the guns on the batteries all along the Eſſex coaſt.

It is evident from a letter of the Miniſter of the Marine at Paris to the Firſt Commiſſary of the Marine at Antwerp, that Bonaparte fully expected hoſtilities. Orders were given, that no veſſel freighted by Government ſhould ſail, and it was recommended to the Merchants to uſe the ſame precautions as in time of war; "as it was probable that England would, *according to cuſtom*, firſt commence hoſtilities, even before a declaration of war".

On Wedneſday a man was taken into cuſtody as he was endeavouring to gain acceſs to his Majeſty at the Levee. He ſaid *he had riſen from the dead*, and had got a commiſſion from Heaven to kill Bonaparte, but was directed to ſee the King of England firſt. He ſaid, ſince he had riſen from the dead he had walked from, Swanſea, in Wales, and was led on to the palace by meeting with chalk ſtones in the road, and on turning them up, there was written on them, "*Go on.*" He diſcovered other ſymptoms of a deranged mind.

An order was yeſterday iſſued by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, that no ſtrangers ſhall be in future admitted into the Gallery, until after prayers, that is to ſay, not until four o'clock on each day of debate.

Our private letters from Paris ſay, that when Bonaparte was thrown from his carriage, he ſaid, "*Allons, viola ma part de malheur faite pour long temps.*"—"Let's on, there is ſo much of my misfortune done away for a long time." In this, as in many other inſtances, he appears to be led by a kind of *fataliſm*, and to ſuppoſe that his guiding ſtar will protect him from every ſerious misfortune.

Dubois, the Prefect of the Police at Paris, has been arreſted and conveyed to the Temple. One account ſays, that this is in conſequence of his having corruptly received large ſums from the trades people of Paris. Another ſtates, that it is for having connived at the eſcape of a Chief of the Chouans, which at the preſent criſis, is regarded as particularly dangerous.

Letters from *Breſt*, in the Paris papers which arrived yeſterday, ſtate the return there of the corvette La Diligente, from St. Domingo, which was ſent from that port to the Colony ten weeks ſince. Lauriſton, Aid du Camp to the Firſt Conſul, is expected at Breſt.

The accounts from Bruſſels, by the ſame conveyance, continue to ſpeak of the march of troops towards the Batavian Republic, and military preparations in that quarter. General Victor is, it is ſtated, to reſume the command of the French troops in that Republic.

To-morrow a Bill of Indictment againſt Mr. Aſlett, will be preferred before the London Grand Jury, for fraudulently taking and converting, to his own uſe, Exchequer Bills to a large amount, the property of the Governors and Company of the Bank of England. His trial will come on at the Old Bailey on Monday.

Twenty five ſhips, richly laden, are expected at Amſterdam from Batavia, and others from the Dutch Weſt India Colonies.

On the 5th inſtant Baron de Buhler preſented a Note to the Germanic Diet, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, ſtating that it would give his Majeſty extreme ſatisfaction to ſee the Electoral dignity conferred on the Duke of Mecklenburgh. This note was accompanied by one from Lafoner, repreſenting that he was ordered to concur in the application.

Letters from Peterſburgh, dated the 9th. ult. ſtate, that the Swediſh Ambaſſador in that capital had received a Courier from Stockholm, who brought the intelligence of the reſtoration of harmony between the Two States.

Colonel produce has riſen 15 per cent. in Holland.

GENERAL LAKE'S ARMY.

G. O. By the Commander in Chief, October, 21st. 1803.

" The Committee assembled to ascertain the claims of those entitled to share in prize, having left the subject to the decision of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, His Excellency has directed a Copy of his answer to Major General Ware, President of the Committee, to be published, for the information of the Army.

" The principles laid down therein, having been approved, and adopted by the Committee.

To Major General WARE, *President of Prize Committee*

SIR, In compliance with the wishes of the Committee, I have the honor to communicate the following, as my sentiments, on the most just and equitable appropriation of Prize.

1st —All corps, officers and soldiers, who were present with the army on the 29th. August, and 4th. September 1803, are entitled to share in prize taken by the Army during the war, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned

2d —All corps, officers and soldiers, who joined the army between the 4th. and 11th. September, are entitled to share in prize taken subsequent to the 11th. September.

3d —Corps, officers and men, who joined and shall join the army subsequent to an action or capture of a place, are not entitled to share in prize, which was the immediate consequence of such action or capture.

4th.—Corps, officers or soldiers, are to be entitled to share in prize made subsequent to their junction, with the exceptions alluded to in the foregoing articles

5th —No officer who quits the army on leave of absence, is entitled to share in prize made during his absence; unless his absence shall have been occasioned by wounds or ill health.

6th.—Officers transferred from corps with, or which have been with the army, to corps in other situations, are not entitled to share in prize, taken after their quitting the army.

These appear to me to be the leading principles, upon which the division of prize, ought to be adjusted;— I shall however, with much pleasure take into consideration any suggestions, which the committee shall offer.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

G. O. By His Excellency Gen. Lake, Oct. 22d.

" His Excellency the Commander in Chief has directed the following proceedings of the Prize Committee, of which the Hon. Major General St. John is President, to be published for the information of the army.

The Committee have resolved that all officers shall share according to their rank, viz.

Major Generals, Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Majors, Captains, Majors of Brigade, Aid-de-Camps, Surgeons, Chaplains, and Field Paymaster,—Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, Cornets, Lieut. Fire-workers, Ensigns and Veterinary Surgeons, Quarter-masters of Cavalry, and Conductors of Ordnance.

EUROPEANS.

The Committee resolve, that Corporals, Gunners, Drummers, Trumpeters and Privates shall receive, - -	1 *Share.*
Serjeants, - - - -	2
Serjeant Majors, - - - -	4
Conductors and Quarter-masters of Cavalry, - - - -	12
Ensigns, - - - -	50
Lieutenants, - - - -	70
Captains, - - - -	120
Majors, - - - -	240
Lieutenant Colonels, - -	360
Colonels, - - -	600
Major Generals, - -	1500

The Commander in Chief one eighth of the whole, after deducting Prize Agent's Commission.

Prize Agent's to receive 5 per cent. commission, passing all incidental expences.

NATIVES.

Naicks, 2d. Tindals, Troopers, Sepoys, Golandanze, Drummers, Trumpeters, Gun-lascars, Pioneers, Puckallies and Bheesties receive, 2 thirds of a share. Havildars, 1st Tindals and Native Doctors, 1 and one third of a share.

Jemidars of Cavalry and Infantry, and Syrangs of Artillery, - -	3 shares,
Subidars, - -	5 ditto,

Prize money to be drawn for all officers and soldiers, who may have been killed in action.

TO the EDITOR of the COURIER.

As the following Correspondence has obtained a RENEWED *importance, in consequence of the present situation of our affairs with France, I think you will not displease your Subscribers by its republication.* R.

BONAPARTE,

FIRST CONSUL OF THE REPUBLIC, TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OF IRELAND.

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th year of the Republic.

Called by the wishes of the French Nation to occupy the first Magistracy of the Republic, I think it proper, on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your Majesty.

The War which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the World, must it be eternal? *Are there no means of coming to an understanding?*

How can the two most enlightened nations of Europe, powerful and strong beyond what their safety and independence require, sacrifice to ideas of vain greatness, the benefits of commerce, internal prosperity, and the happiness of families? How is it that they do not feel that *Peace is of the first necessity, as well as of the first glory?*

These sentiments cannot be foreign to the heart of your Majesty, who reigns over a FREE NATION, and with the sole view of rendering it HAPPY.

Your Majesty will only see in this overture my sincere desire to contribute efficaciously, for the second time, to a general pacification by a step, speedy, entirely of confidence, and disengaged from those forms which, necessary perhaps to disguise the dependence of weak states, prove only in those which are strong, the mutual desire of deceiving each other.

France and England, by the abuse of their strength, may still, for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhausted.—But I will venture to say it, the fate of all civilized nations is attached to the termination of a War which involves the whole World.

LORD GRENVILLE'S NOTE.

The King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity in Europe. He neither is nor has been engaged in any contest for a vain and false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggression,—the RIGHTS and HAPPINESS of his SUBJECTS.

For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same objects he is still obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this necessity could be removed by entering, at the present moment, into negotiation with those whom a fresh revolution has so recently placed in the exercise of power in France; since no real advantage can arise from such negotiation to the great and desirable object of general peace, until it shall distinctly appear that those causes have ceased to operate which originally produced the war, and by which it has since been protracted, and, in more than one instance, renewed.

The same system, to the prevalence of which France justly ascribes all her present miseries, is that which has also involved the rest of Europe in a long and destructive warfare, of a nature long since unknown to the practice of civilised nations.

For the extension of this system, and for the extermination of all established governments, the resources of France have from year to year, and in the midst of the most unparalleled distress, been lavished and exhausted. To this indiscriminate spirit of destruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiss Cantons (His Majesty's ancient friends and allies), have successively been sacrificed. Germany has been ravaged; Italy, though now rescued from its invaders, has been made the scene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His Majesty has himself been compelled to maintain an arduous and burdensome contest for the independence and existence of his kingdoms.

Nor have these calamities been confined to Europe alone: they have been extended to the most distant quarters of the world; and even to countries so remote, both in situation and interest, from the present contest, that the very existence of such a war was perhaps unknown to those who found themselves suddenly involved in all its horrors.

While such a system continues to prevail, and while the blood and treasure of a numerous and powerful nation can be lavished in its support, experience has shewn that no defence but that of open and steady hostility can be availing. The most solemn treaties have only prepared the way for fresh aggression; and it is to a determined resistance alone that is now due whatever remains in Europe of stability for property, for personal liberty, for social order, or for the free exercise of religion.

For the security, therefore, of these essential objects, His Majesty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general professions of pacific dispositions. Such professions have been repeatedly held out by all those who have successively directed the resources of France to the destruction of Europe; and whom the present rulers have declared to have been all, from the beginning, and uniformly, incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.

Greatly, indeed, will His Majesty rejoice, whenever it shall appear that the danger to which his own dominions, and those of his allies, have been so long exposed, has really ceased; whenever he shall be satisfied that the necessity of resistance is at an end; that after the experience of so many years of crimes and miseries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France; and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the restless schemes of destruction which have endangered the very existence of civil society, have at length been finally relinquished:—But the conviction of such a change, however agreeable to His Majesty's wishes, can result only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The best and most natural pledge of its reality and permanence, would be the RESTORATION of that line of PRINCES which for so many centuries maintained the French nation in prosperity at home, and in consideration and respect abroad:—Such an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove, all obstacles in the way of negotiation or peace. It would confirm to France the unmolested enjoyment of its ancient territory; and it would give to all the other nations of Europe, in tranquillity and peace, that security which they are now compelled to seek by other means.

But, desirable as such an event must be both to France and to the world, it is not to this mode exclusively that His Majesty limits the possibility of secure and solid pacification.—*His Majesty makes no claim to prescribe to France what shall be the form of her Government, or in whose hands she shall vest the authority necessary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.*

His Majesty looks only to the SECURITY of his own DOMINIONS and those of his allies, and to the general safety of Europe. Whenever he shall judge that such security can in any manner be attained, as resulting either from the internal situation of that Country, from whose internal situation the danger has arisen, or from such other circumstances, of whatever nature, as may produce the same end, His Majesty will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his allies the means of immediate and general pacification.

Unhappily no such security hitherto exists; no sufficient evidence of the principles by which the new government will be directed; no reasonable ground by which to judge of its stability. In this situation it can, for the present, only remain for His Majesty to pursue, in conjunction with other powers, those exertions of just and defensive war, which his regard to the happiness of his subjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the necessity in which they originated, or to terminate on any other grounds than such as may best contribute to the secure enjoyment of their tranquillity, their constitution, and their independence.

LONDON,—4th. May.

The life-boat presented to the town of North Shields by the Duke of Northumberland, has done wonders in saving the crews of different vessels lately cast on shore at Shields; mounting the most hideous seas, and even, when full of water, it has still succeeded in bringing the crews safely to land.

Mr. William Clark, a veteran sportsman, of Bromby, near Lincoln, lately shot a WILD SWAN, commonly called the elk, which measures the following extraordinary dimensions: From tip to tip of the wings seven feet four inches; length from nose to the toe-end four feet ten inches; from tip of the bill to the body two feet five inches; from neck to the tip of the toe two feet five inches; its weight 20 pounds.

Mrs. MACNAMARA, who died on Sunday last, was one of the few Ladies of the *Old School*; a class of scholars of which the rapid diminution is greatly to be lamented, for where else, in looking around us, do we discover the truly elegant and highly polished manners which prevailed with the period at which such a woman as Mrs. MACNAMARA was formed? Of politeness and sincerity, divested of all the mawkish, vapid insipidity of the present day; and of a dignity which, whilst it conciliated esteem, regard, and respect, abashed and subdued that hoydenish familiarity which is the disgrace of the age. Mrs. MACNAMARA, when associating with characters of the first rank and importance in this country, and she associated with the first, was sure ever to acquire those grateful homages of attention which no woman ever knew better how to appreciate and secure. —*Vale! Eheu! Vale!*

The Military College, formerly announced to be established at High Wycombe is to be removed to Dunstanpark, near Newbury, as better adapted to the purpose, and equal to the intended extension. This institution is to comprise 400 OFFICERS and cadets, and 300 *children of soldiers*, who are to be instructed in the duties of non-commissioned Officers. Dunstan-park is surrounded by a demesne of 100 acres.

Bonaparte, it is said, designs to place in the *Château des Tuilleries* an antique bust of *L. Junius Brutus.* The flatterers of the CONSUL assert, that this bust presents a striking likeness of Bonaparte. The shape of the head, the eyes, and particularly the mouth, are remarkably like; and both are distinguished by that musing, contemplative air which is the characteristic of men occupied in important exploits.

Dennis Regan, lately commited to Cork gaol, is charged by a private of the 72d. regiment with having administered an oath to him, binding him, *Not to use his arms against the French or their Friends, and that he will be aiding and assisting to dethrone the King and to extirpate royalty.*

The Spanish governments in South America have recently become extremely vigilant, to prevent an extension of the intercourse of foreigners with their settlements. The viceroy of Lima some weeks since ordered the seizure of all vessels on the coast, having goods on board for trade above the value of 100 dollars. Several Americans (one of which, belonging to New York, had 150,000 dollars in specie on board) have in consequence been captured and condemned at Lima and Calio. The English ships engaged in the whale fishery continue, however, to receive attention.

A Physician of Bath, has communicated to the public, the success of two experiments in curing the *Locked jaw* by means of *Electricity.* Previous to the application of the electrical fluid, recourse had been had to bleeding, catharticcs, and antispasmodics, the warm bath, and opium applied internally and externally, without the least effect on either case. But a small receiver being filled and discharged through the jaws of the persons affected, they flew open instantaneously. In one case the complaint was entirely removed by three shocks, in the other by an occasional shock for a few days. Both the patients were strong and healthy persons, the one a man and the other a woman, and the mode of treating them had been similar.

It is reported that Colonel Colbert, upon his return from the Court of Russia informed this Government that the Emperor was willing to mediate beween France and England on the subject of the present negotiation. It is said, that, in conformity to the Treaty of Amiens, he offers to take the independence of Malta under his guarantee. With that intention, he agrees, it is said, that a body of Russian troops shall occupy this isle, till England and France may come to a definitive arrangement.

The Legislative Body, the Tribunate, and the Senate, in deep admiration of the moderation and wisdom of the First Consul, have expressed their sentiments to him in numerous deputations. Besides, notwithstanding Lord Witworth's departure, rumours of Peace still circulate. The arrival of a Courier from the Court of Russia, who brings, it is, said, the Emperor's act of mediation, still encourages those hopes.

POISON,

USED AS A STRATAGEM OF WAR.

The use of *poison* in war is now very justly considered as contrary to the law of arms, and a practice by no means allowable to be used against an enemy. It does not appear to have been looked upon in the same light in the age when *Brantome* lived. In his history of M. de Conty, the French King's Lieutenant for the States of Milan and beyond the Alps, he says the Wines of a village near Milan were *poisoned*, by his order, in order to destroy an army of Swiss, and this he styles *un des beaux traits qu'il fit en sa charge*, a notable exploit in the execution of his command. However, the horrid stratagem failed of its effect, owing, as *Brantome* supposes, to the drug sinking to the bottom of the casks; but 200 French freebooters *(avanturiers François)* who came there afterwards, and probably drained the casks to the last drop,—were all *poisoned* to a man.

Advertisement.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

IN A CAUSE WHEREIN

BARRETTO & OTHERS,

ARE PLAINTIFFS,

AND

Manook Astuartoor & Others,

ARE DEFENDANTS,

AND IN ANOTHER CAUSE WHEREIN

Cottah Verdapah Chitty & Others,

ARE PLAINTIFFS,

AND

Roza Johannes Baboom & Others,

ARE DEFENDANTS,

There will be Exposed to Sale by Public Auction,

On Saturday the 24th. day of Dec. Inst.

AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

At the Court House in Fort St. George,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE MASTER IN EQUITY

OF THE SAID COURT,

THE FOLLOWING PREMISES,

IN TWO LOTS,

LOT I.

AN UPPER ROOMED HOUSE and GROUND in Armenian Street, in that part of the Black Town of Madras called Mahrattah Town, containing in length from North to South sixty-two feet, and breadth from East to West at the North end thirty-six feet, & at the South end thirty-eight feet, now occupied by Mr. Manook Satur.

LOT. II.

A certain Message, Tenement or Dwellir House and premises, the property of Mrs. Roz Johannes Baboom, situated in Armenian Street in that part part of the Black Town of Madras called Mooral Pettah,—between the Street which leads from Armenian Street to Pophams House, and the Street in which the House of Messrs. De FRIES and Co. is situated.

The Premises are Extensive, consisting of two pieces of Ground adjoining, one measuring in length from East to West 90 feet, and in breadth from North to South eighty feet, and the other measuring in length from East to West sixty seven feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end sixty one feet, and at the West end sixty seven feet or thereabouts.

The House is new and has never been inhabited: has been built at a great expence on a most excellent plan with suitable out houses and stables &c.—And is well adapted for the accommodation of a large family, or of a HOUSE of AGENCY.

Conditions of Sale.

That ten per Cent, of the purchase money be paid down, and the remainder within ten days from the day of Sale—and in default thereof, that the lot or lots be resold at the risque and expence of the first Purchaser.

That the expence of conveyance be paid by the Purchaser,

Further particulars if required may be known on application at the Master's Chambers, or at the Offices of Mr. SAMUEL, or Mr. DISNEY, in the Fort.

9th. December, 1803.

A Card.

Messrs. LEE *and* SHAW,

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform the Public, that they expect their—

ANNUAL INVESTMENT

FROM CHINA,

to arrive the later end of this Month, or the begining of the next.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN at OUTSTATIONS, who have hitherto Honored them with their Commands, may be assured that every attention will be paid, in forwarding their COMMISSIONS immediately after the arrival of the Investment.

As LEE and SHAW are now closing their concerns for the Year, they take this opportunity of very earnestly entreating those who are indebted to their concern, to favor them with the amount of their respective accounts, so soon as possible.

Madras, 6th. Dec 1803.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*

TO the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

"————at home what pleaſure 'tis to ſee
" A little cleanly cheerful family!
" Which if a chaſte Wife crown, no leſs in her
" Than fortune, I the golden mean prefer;
" Too noble or too wiſe, ſhe ſhould not be,
" No, nor too rich, too fair, too fond of me;

Cowley.

It follows in the courſe of nature that when a man arrives at a certain age, he becomes ſenſible of a peculiar ſympathy and tenderneſs to the fair Sex. The charms of beauty engage his attention, and call forth new and ſofter diſpoſitions, than he had before felt:—the pleaſing allurements of female manners, point his view and affections to ſome particular object; thereby he becomes attached to one Woman, which terminates in a very important connexion in life.

Of all the pleaſures that endear human life, there are none more worthy the ſerious attention of a rational creature, than thoſe that flow from mutual returns of conjugal love.—An happy marriage has in it all the pleaſures of friendſhip, all the enjoyments of ſenſe and reaſon, and indeed all the ſweets of life;—when two minds are thus engaged by the ties of reciprocal ſincerity, each alternately receives and communicates pleaſures that are inconceivable to all, but thoſe that are in this ſituation;—hence ariſes that ennobling ſolicitude for one anothers welfare, that tender ſympathy which alleviates affliction, and that participated pleaſure, which heightens proſperity, and joy itſelf!

From the foregoing deſcription (which I know from *experience* to be a juſt one) I am much aſtoniſhed when I obſerve the numerous train of *beautious Spinſters* who reſide in the vicinity of Madras, that marriages are not more frequent;—ſure ſome ſtrange *apathy* and *indifference* muſt poſſeſs the Gentlemen, or *caprice* and *pride* the Ladies; for in what other manner can we account for their averſion to the marriage ſtate? Another obſtacle may ariſe, tis true, yet I ſhould ſcarcely think it poſſible in this country, this is the *avaricious diſpoſition* of Parents or Guardians!—No doubt 'tis the wiſh of every man to marry his Children to advantage,—but to make up matches for intereſt alone, to ſacrifiſe a beautious daughter or a ward, to the *purſe of ſome old dotard*, or to ſeperate virtuous lovers becauſe their fortunes are unequal, is contradicting the deſigns of nature, the voice of reaſon, and principles of humanity.—I would recommend the deciſion of Themistocles to the notice of ſuch as are about to act in this manner:—two men applied to him for his daughter, the one, *Old*, proud, but *very Rich*,—the other, *Young*, ſenſible, but *Poor*; the wiſe man preferred the *latter*, ſaying—" *I value a Man without riches, rather than Riches without a man.*"

Having already confeſſed myſelf a married man, permit me to make a few obſervations on the different ſtates of Matrimony, under the heads of, the Insipid,—the Vexatious,—and the Happy,—the firſt is, when two perſons of no genius or taſte for themſelves, meet together upon ſuch a ſettlement as has been thought proper by Parents or Guardians, from a valuation of the Fortune of each; in this caſe the Young Lady's perſon and accompliſhments are never conſidered, but ſhe goes with her Fortune, rather than her Fortune with her,—*Acre* marries *Acre*,—and to encreaſe and multiply—their Fortunes—is the chief conſideration; the man and woman are neither of them looked on as reaſonable creatures who came together in order to " comfort, love, cheriſh, honor, and obey," according to their reſpective duties, but are regarded merely as inſtruments of joining one anothers Eſtates!—Theſe having little or no affection for each other, 'tho they have plenty of Money, yet they are *not happy*; they lead a ſtupid life, without benevolence to others, or mutual offices of kindneſs to each other,—

" Vain the nobleſt birth would prove,
" Nor worth nor wit avail in love,
" Tis Gold alone ſucceeds————"

The Vexatious life ariſes chiefly from a conjunction of many diſagreable circumſtances, when two perſons are married of very different ages, or of different natural tempers, this of courſe (without mutual forbearance) will cauſe great animoſity and diſpute,—theſe perſons reproach each other in private, and expoſe themſelves in public,—

" This is the chief felicity of life,
" That concord ſmile upon the nuptial Bed,
" But now 'tis hatred all"

The Happy Marriage is, when two perſons voluntarily make choice of each other, without principally regarding or neglecting the circumſtances of fortune or beauty; when they have known one another long enough to judge whether their tempers may be made to agree; when neither ſtrive for the maſtery, but divide the ſuperiority, and overlook each others infirmities:—Mutual love ſweetens diſaſters, and moderates good fortune, from a benevolent ſpirit that is naturally in it, and extends itſelf to things the moſt remote:—how ſweet the ſatiſfaction that muſt ariſe from the union of two perſons who have left all the world in order to place their chief delight in each other, and to promote that delight by all the methods which reaſon, urged by religion and duty, can intimate to the heart; ſuch a pair, give charms to [illegible]e, and make pleaſant the ways of inno-

MENTOR.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 28th. December, 1803.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, *requests the honor of the Company of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Naval and Military Services, and of those of the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Services, to* Breakfast *at the Government Garden on Monday the 2d. January.*

ALLAN GRANT,
Town Major.

Letters have been received from Calcutta stating the arrival of the Extra Ship Tigris, Capt. Grant, on the 14th. Instant, left England 14th. July.—The following intelligence, (the haſty and verbal report of Capt. Grant) has been ſent to us:—

Mr. Pitt had ſeceeded from Adminiſtration in conſequence of having been left in the Minority on a motion of Cenſure upon Mr. Addingtons Adminiſtration, on which, as he declared, he could not conſcientiouſly give a public opinion, he moved the previous Queſtion. He had alſo been left in the Minority on another Bill of Finance.

The Emperor of Ruſſia having earneſtly offered his mediation between France and England, Mr. Fox made a motion to accept it, but being informed by Mr. Addington that His Majeſty's Miniſters had already reſolved to accept it, he withdraw his motion, under a promiſe of affording them his moſt cordial ſupport.

Lord Castlereagh was about to ſucceed Lord St. Vincents, at the head of the Admiralty,—his vacancy in the Board of Controul to be filled by the Hon. Mr. Yorke.

Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Grey, were about to join Mr. Addington's party.

Lord Melville had ſeceeded from Adminiſtration.

Parliament, prior to breaking up had paſſed ſeveral Bills, to inveſt the Executive authority with extraordinary Powers.

The Regular Force was ordered to be augmented by 30,000 Men.

Lord Enniſkillen is dead.

The King had been authoriſed to raiſe 40,000 additional Militia.

Mr. Tierney, appointed Treaſurer of the Navy.

Mr. Bragge to be Secretary at War.

Lord Moira to be Maſter of the Ordnance.

Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain.

A number of Engliſh Nobleman and Gentlemen arreſted in France, and put in confinement.

Holland had been compelled to declare War againſt England, and the French had marched large Bodies of Troops into that Republic, to be paid by the Dutch.

Spain was expected to be compelled to declare War—Ships were fitting out in her Ports.

The French Ambaſſador had demanded permiſſion of the Prince Regent of Portugal to march troops into that Kingdom—He replied, that they neither ſhould come as Friends or Enemies, ſo long as he could reſiſt them, and that he would either ſwim or ſink with the Engliſh nation—on which the Ambaſſador left Liſbon.

Mr. Pitt's minority conſiſted of only 66 Members.

The Channel Fleet off Breſt—Bonaparte was on a Tour to the out ports to encourage the Invaſion of England.

An Army of England and one of Reſerve aſſemling for the Invaſion.

A great number of rich French and Dutch Prizes had been taken by our Cruizers, and one or two French Frigates.

The Reſiſtance, Engliſh Frigate, loſt off Cape St. Vincents.

In the Army Arrangements, it is ſaid, that the Field Officers Troops and Companies, are in future to be commanded by Captains, this will give three Steps to each Regiment.

PACKET OVERLAND.

The Antelope Cruizer arrived at Bombay from Buſſorah on the 14th. Inſtant, bringing Intelligence from Europe to the 2d. of Sept.

The information derived from the above medium, is neither extenſive, novel, or important, the heads are as follows.—

The French were in poſſeſſion of Hanover, but nothing farther reſpecting the operations of the Armies or Fleets of the Republic is mentioned;—threats of Invaſion however ſtill obtained, and ample preparations were going forward in England, in conſequence.

No alteration in the meaſures or politics of the other ſtates of Europe had taken place,—the Northern Powers profeſſed the moſt perfect *Neutrality*, but hopes were, notwithſtanding entertained, of Russia joining England.

War had been declared againſt Holland, and Letters of Marque, and general Repriſal, had been iſſued againſt the Batavian Republic:—we do not learn that any ſimilar proceedings had taken place reſpecting Spain:—Our Ambaſſador had been recalled from the Hague.

The French Weſt India Iſlands—Tobago, St. Lucie, and Demarara, were in our poſſeſſion.

Generals Pichegru, and Dumourier were in England—and ſuppoſed to be employed in planning a Deſcent on the Coaſt of Brittany, in favour of the French Princes.

There had been ſome partial diſturbances in Ireland, but quelled however, by the energy of Government.

Captain Heywood in His Majeſty's ship La Dedaigneuse, captured on the 14th. Inſtant, off Allipè, the French Privateer L'Espeigle:—ſhe was only thirty ſix days from Mauritius, and had not made Prize of a ſingle veſſel.

The intelligence Capt. Heywood derived from the above capture was,—that ſeveral other Privateers (as we ſome time ſince announced) were on the point of ſailing from the Iſle of France,—that the Dutch Admiral, de Winter, had arrived at the Cape with 6000 Troops,—that Admiral Lenois had ſailed from the Iſlands with the Maringo and four frigates, with General De Caen, and 2000 Troops on board.

NARRATIVE,

Of the Loss of the Ship Holstien, Captain Fulton, bound from Pegue to Bengal, with a Cargo of Timber.

" On the 23d. November the Rangoon Pilot left us off the Bar, in 5 fathoms, pleaſant Weather—weighed and ran down alongſhore,—On the 27th. in the morning ſaw and weathered the Iſland of Baſſien,—Kept working to the Northward (Wind from the N. W.) till the 2d. of December, when the wind veer'd to the N. E. ſtood cloſe hauled to the Northward,—the Ship making only one Inch Water her hour, took a ſpdl at the Pump only Morning and Evening.

" On the 4th. Dec. the Wind encreaſing in the N. W. Quarter, with dark, cloudy Weather, ſingle reefed the Topſails, and ſet Topgallant-ſails,—Tle Sea now roſe high from North and South. On the 5th. the Breeze encreaſed to a Gale, with dark threatning weather, handed T. G. Sails, and took in Jibb and Driver. A very heavy croſs Sea getting up, the Ship laboured much.

" December 6th.—the Gale ſtill encreaſing, handed the F. Topſail and Mainſail,—cloſe reefed and ſet the M. Topſail:—the Gale ſtill encreaſing, handed the F. Sail, and hove to under cloſe reefed Main Topſail. About 5 P. M. the Ship was pumped out dry, but the Wind now blowing a Hurricane, and the high croſs ſea breaking over us in every direction we were obliged to hand the Mainſail, and before the people were off the Yard, the Tiller broke ſhort off by the Rudder-head:—Whilſt the Carpenter was endeavoring, but in vain, to cut the piece out of the Rudder head, he found the Sternpost getting looſe by the violent jerks of the Rudder, and ſeperated 2 Inches from the upper Deck, altho every thing was done to chock up the Rudder.

" The Ship now began to make Water faſt, having nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, ſet all hands to pump, except three, with the Carpenter.—The Sea now broke over the Ship in every direction, ſtove in the Gallery doors, and Cabin Windows, 'tho well ſecured:—in this helpleſs ſtate,—without a Rudder,—the Ship getting her Stern to the Sea, at 8 o'Clock had $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet Water in her Hold,—the Water alſo began to fill between Decks very faſt, when finding ourſelves in this perilous ſituation we began to cut away the Masts, but on the inſtant, the Ship took a heavy roll, which laid her on her beam-ends,—in this ſtate we lay for about an hour, when the Maſt broke, and the Ship righted.

" The ſea making a complete Breach over us all night, we were obliged to laſh ourſelves to prevent being carried overboard:—at length the long-looked-for *daylight* appeared,—when we found the Counter and part of the ſtern out—the Decks filled with Water,—Proviſions deſtroyed, and the live ſtock, except one Hog, dead—this we eagerly ſeized upon, and cut it up to dry and eat.

" On the 7th. we got two Bags of Rice up the after Hatchway, but had neither Water or Fire to dreſs it:—the Wind, now from the Northward, was very cold, and with a few ſails we made a kind of Tent on the quarter Deck, to ſhelter us during the few days we expected to live. On muſtering the people we found the 2d. Officer, an European Seaconney, and 2 Laſcars miſſing, doubtleſs waſhed overboard.

" In this truly miſerable ſituation we remained till the 8th. Dec.—when at Sunſet we ſaw a ſail to the Weſtward, apparently ſtanding towards us:—when darkneſs took this all-welcome object from our ſight, we got up as many lights as we could, to ſhew our diſtreſſed ſtate—at 9 P. M. the ſail ſpoke us,—the Brig Amelia of Maſulipatam, *diſmaſted*, and nearly at the ſame time we upſet:—about midnight ſhe ſent her Boat on board, and took as many people out as the Boat could carry, and in the morning the Boat returned, and took all hands out, 24 perſons in number.

" On the 9th. in the afternoon, we loſt ſight of the Holstien—in Latitude 18-40 N. Longitude 91 Eaſt of Greenwich.—The Amelia being in want of Proviſions, Water, Maſts, and Sails, bore up for Ganjam, the neareſt port, where, on the 13th. Dec. we arrived, about 10 P. M.

(*Signed*) Robert Fulton.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at Parteerlee, Wedneſday, 30th. Nov.

By the Honorable Major General Wellesley.

Major General Wellesley congratulat[e] the Troops upon their ſucceſs of yeſterda[y] which he has every reaſon to hope was effecte[d] without very great loſs.

The Major General's thanks are due upon this occaſion to all the Troops, for the perſeverance with which they went through the fatigues of the day, and for the ſteadineſs they diſplayed during the Action, but in particular t[o] the 74th. and 78th. Regiments—to Colonel Stevenson, for the advice and aſſiſtance he received from him: to the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger, for the manner in which he led the Britiſh Cavalry, t[o] Lieut. Col. Pogson, Major Hudlestone, Lieut. Colonels Wallace & Adams, (wh[o] commanded *Lieut. Colonel Harneſt's* Brigade during his abſence on account of ſevere indiſpoſi[-]tion:) Haliburton and Maclean, Com[-]manding Brigades of Cavalry and Infant[ry] to the Officers of the Staff belo[nging to] Major General Welleſley's diviſion, a[nd the] Subſidiary Force.

Major General Wellesley had [par]ticular ſatisfaction in obſerving the c[...] ſteadineſs with which 94th. Regime[nt com]manded by Major Campbell, adv[anced to] the attack.

Extract of a Letter, dated, Honorab[le ...] Welleſley's Camp, 1st. December

" My Letter of yeſterday ga[ve ...] principal events of our Victory the [...] The number of the Enemy killed a[...] is much greater than was firſt ſuppo[ſed ...] is reaſon to believe that they amoun[t ...] 5000 Men.

" Scindea's Sepoys are dreſſed in the ſame manner as ours, Red Jackets, with facings:—his Artillery Blue and Red.—The whole of their Turbans are like thoſe of the Bengal Sepoys, with a Peak in front on which is the name of the Battalion. One Brigade,—& which was particularly noticed at the Battle of Aſſaye, had Green Jackets with Red facings.

" Several Brigade and Battalion Orderly Books fell into our hands; from them it appears that Duty was perfectly underſtood in Scindea's Army. Among the Brigade Staff is a Captain, who ſigns himſelf—" B. Grant *Brigade Major*" The Books in which this ſignature occurs were taken at Aſſaye.

" I am happy to inform you that all the wounded Officers are on recovery. The ſhatter'd part of Lieut. Donalds leg has been taken off, and he is in good ſpirits. Captai.. Vernon's Wound is, I am ſorry to add, large and painful.

On the moment of cloſing my Letter, I [...] that a Vakeel has arrived at Head Quar[ters] ſent by the Rajah of Berar, to the H[onorable] General Wellesley, to treat for [...] on any terms the General may dictate.

Extract of a letter from the Camp of Maj[or Ge]neral Welleſley, dated the 30th. Nov.

" We marched yeſterday morning at ſix o'[clock] from our ground to the north bank of the Poona [ri]ver, knowing that Colonel Stevenſon was about [...] miles to the north weſt of us, on the ſame ban[k ...] that the grand army of Scindeah and the Rajah of Be[rar] was about eleven miles on the other ſide of him, nearly the ſame direction.

" After marching about eighteen miles we came [in] full view of one of the grandeſt ſights of the kind [...] ever beheld. The whole line of the enemy was drawn up in battle array to receive us.

" Our line was immediately formed, and a few ſhots were exchanged, we then moved off to our right, to enable us with the ſix regiments of Cavalry, to get between the enemy, and the paſs through the hills leading to Gyalgurr—diſtant about twenty-four miles.

" General Wellesley, and the whole of the Cavalry now took poſt behind a mud fort—The Picquet followed by the 1ſt Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, leaving General Welleſley's line marching by the right, went on the other ſide of the Fort, which brought them within 800 or 900 yards of the enemy's lines, who now opened a moſt tremendous fire.

" The Picquet ſhortly after came to the right about, formed in line to the right of the mud fort, and continued extending to the right, by the rear of a village until the 4th Brigade got clear of the fort, when we opened all our Guns with great effect. We were, however, obliged to expend much of our ammunition before the fire of the Enemy began to ſlacken, when we advanced in line with great rapidity.

" The 74th. and 78th. Regiments came to M[uſke]try at about 20 yards diſtance, and ultimately [...] Bayonet, with a large body of Arabs in the c[entre of] the Enemy's line, who were in excellent ord[er ...] moſt elegantly armed and dreſſed in uniforms o[f ...] Cloth, far ſuperior to any worn by our Troops—[...] *were completely cut up*. At the ſame time the ſix Regimen[ts] of Cavalry, charged the Enemy's innumerable Horſe o[n] the right, which they put to flight, continuing the pu[r]ſuit for 6 or 8 miles, with the moſt dreadful effect.

We have taken between 30 and 40 pieces of Ca[n]non, moſtly braſs, 13 Elephants, richly capariſone[d] between 2 and 300 Camels, and the whole of the immenſe Baggage of the Enemy's Army.

Three thouſand of the Enemy are ſuppoſed to have been Killed and Wounded, in this deciſive and brilliant victory, and ſeveral Tumbrils with Treasure have fallen into our hands.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, the 30th. December, 1803.

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THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

FRIDAY, 30th. December, 1803.

SHIPWREC.

Letters received from Tellicherry announce the arrival of the Extra Ship BRIDGEWATER, Capt. Palmer, from Botany Bay:—She was bound to Bombay. From this arrival we learn the total loſs of the Colonial Ship PORPOISE, and the H. C. Extra Ship CATO, in Basses Straits:—they ſtruck on an undeſcribed reef of Rocks, during a heavy Gale of wind, and we are ſorry to add, that every ſoul on board periſhed.

CAPTAIN FLINDERS of His Majesty's Ship *Investigator* was on board the Porpoiſe and one of the unfortunates who periſhed. The Inveſtigator, it appears, had been ſent from England, about two years ſince, on a Voyage of Diſcovery, & Survey of the Eaſtern Seas, but having been found on her arrival at Port Jackson, not *Sea worthy*, he had, in conſequence, taken his paſſage on the Porpoiſe.

The Bridgewater, was within a few fathoms of theſe ill fated Ships when they ſtruck on the Reef, and was ſaved by a concurrence of fortunate incidents, and the judicious efforts of Capt. Palmer and his Officers, in the moment of danger.

On the 9th. November the Bridgewater touched at Batavia, where ſhe would inevitably have been captured, had not the *Chief mate* of the Ship PRINCE OF WALES, (built at Penang, and the property of the induſtrious but unfortunate *Captain John Elliot*) and detained by the Dutch Government, came on board, and informed Capt. P. of the War:—it was fortunate alſo, that no Dutch man of War was at Batavia, the laſt remaining Ships of War, a Frigate and a Brig, having ſailed a few days before to Convoy a Sweediſh Indiaman through the Straits of Sunda:—in paſſing thro' theſe ſtraits, the Bridgewater fell in with the Dutch Frigate and Brig:—they ſeverally reconnoitred her, but probably ſuppoſing her to be a *British man of War*,—they prudently, *retired.*

FRENCH PRIVATEER.

***Extract** from a Letter from Masulipatam, dated 23d December,*

" On the 21ſt the Brig HENRY, Capt. Baker, arrived at Coringa from the Eaſtward; She was chaſed by a French Ship Privateer on the 11th Inſtant, on the other ſide the Bay, and eſcaped by running between two *Sands*, in the night.—Capt. Baker boarded an *Arab* Grab Ship, the Naquadah of which informed him that he was boarded, examined, & releaſed by the Privateer the day before. Capt. Baker alſo fell in with two large Ships of War, the day after he bore up for Coringa, and which from their appearance he thinks were French."

The Ship SHREWSBURY arrived at Maſulipatam on the 16th Inſtant, from *Bushire*, laſt from Point de Galle which ſhe left on the 5th. of November in Company with the Ship ASIA for Madras: ſhe parted from the Asia in the Latitude of 7 North.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JAMES REES, Eſq to be Sheriff of Madras.

THE REVEREND DR. KERR, to reſume the ſituation of Junior Chaplain at the Preſidency.

THE REVEREND MR. BALL, to reſume the ſituation of Chaplain of the Garriſon of Trichinopoly.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, Cadet of Cavalry, promoted to the rank of Cornet, from the 27th April, 1803.

EXTRACT *of a letter from* KEDGEREE, *dated the 8th. Instant.*

" The HUGH INGLIS, and CITY OF LONDON, Indiamen, paſſed this place for Saugor yeſterday. The King's ſhips Caroline and Victor, and the Company's ſhips PRESTON and Brig Waller,—and the Country ſhips Perſeverance, Edinburgh, Brig Sally, and a Muſcat Grab, remain. The H. C. ſhips CHARLTON, LUSHINGTON, EARL HOWE, ADMIRAL GARDINER, & CARMARTHEN, and the Brigs Teignmouth and Belle, continue at Saugor. The Olive paſſed Kedgeree, on the 7th. inſtant."

CONTINUATION.

OF EUROPE NEWS, RECEIVED BY THE SHIP TIGRIS.

PASSENGERS ON THE TIGRIS.

From Madeira.—Lieutenant Colonel Ferrier, H. M. 94th Regiment.

From England.—Mrs. Mary Fagan, Miſs Eliza Fagan, and Miſs Ellen Fagan; Captain Lieut. C. W. Craigie, and Lieut. Fagan, Honorable Company's Service; Meſſrs. W. H. Grant, G. A. C. Plowden and Walter Ewer, jun. Writers; Meſſrs. G. Pollock, T. D. Smith, T. Channe, & T. Hales, Cadets; Mr. Thomas Pulman, Free Mariner.

While the Tigris was lying at Madeira, His Majeſty's Ships ALBION & RUSSEL of 74 guns, and the GRAMPUS, 50 gun ſhip, with the Lord Melville, Princeſs Mary and Anna, for this Country paſſed that Iſland.

STOCKS,—2d. September 1803.

3 per Cent. Conſols,	$54\frac{3}{8}$.
Bank Stock,	143.

INDIAMEN ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

The Marquis Wellesley, Dover Caſtle—and Aſia—Mornington, and Swallow Packet *from Madras*:—Lady Burgess—Cuvera—Manship—Cecilia—and Telegraph Packet, *from Bengal*—Earl St. Vincents, *from Bombay.*

DEPARTURES FOR INDIA.

A Fleet of Indiamen, (the Eſſex for Bombay one of them) ſailed from Portſmouth the 30th. June—July 17th. the Glory and General Stuart for Madras—28th. Auguſt, Admiral Aplin Do.

The Tigris *ſpoke twenty five ſhips* of different nations on her paſſage to Bengal, one of which was a valuable Dutch Indiamen Prize to an Engliſh Privateer.

The Counties of Kent and Suſſex had turned out *en maſſe*, as Volunteers,

A ſtrong Force in the Mediterranean: *Genoa, Naples*, and *Porto Ferrajo*, blockaded by the Engliſh.

Great preparations making in England for the defence of the Nation, and meaſures taken for augmenting the Militia, to an extent hitherto unknown.

The following motions had been carried by the Secretary at War.

To raiſe a contingent ſupply of 22,000 men for England, 10,000 for Ireland, and 8000 for Scotland, which will raiſe the whole military force to 114,000 men, and in caſe of this failing, an arming *en maſſe* was to be reſorted to, and all men from the age of 18 to 45 were to be called out.

The KING of ETRURIA dead, and ſucceeded by *Don Charles Lewis his Son*—the Queen Regent.

Three French Frigates taken, one by the Hazard of 22 guns.

Mr. TIERNEY ſworn a Privy Counſellor 8th. June.

A number of French Priſoners already in England.

In the end of July; 3863 Cavalry and 14,000 Infantry ſurrendered in Hanover to the French, on condition of not taking up arms until exchanged.

Fifty Thouſand Pounds with an Annuity of 16,000 £. Sterling have been voted by the United Parliament to the Houſe of Orange.

A partial Inſurrection had broken out in Ireland on the 25th. July—about forty killed in Dublin, including Lord Kilwarden Chief Juſtice.

The Conſpirators have a ſort of Proviſionary Government—a THOMAS RUSSEL, avowing himſelf one of the Members.

CHARLES YORKE Eſquire, brother of Lord HARDWICKE, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Lord PELHAM.

Spain levying an Army of 80,000 men—and at the ſame time diſmantling her fleet—we are at Peace with her. Application had been made by the French Republic to march an Army through that Kingdom againſt Portugal; which had been refuſed.

The Company's Extra Ship Cullen's Grove, taken by the Enemy in the Channel.

ADMIRAL NELSON had been (in Auguſt) before Algiers, and had bombarded that piratical Capital with great effect.

ANDREOSSI quite out of favour with Bonaparte for ſupporting (it is ſaid) the Britiſh Cauſe on his return to Paris.

The Poet LEBRUN had juſt publiſhed an Ode on the Deſcent on England.

NAPPER TANDY died at Bourdeaux.

A want of Rain in France,—Public Prayers were putting up for it!!!

BIRTH—The Lady of Charles Rothman Eſq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.—DUKE OF BEDFORD TO LADY GEORGINA GORDON.

DEATHS—Lady Nixon—General Sir John Brathwaite—General Richard Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY,—27TH. MAY.

MR. FOX's MOTION.

Mr. *Fox.*—" Before I come to the queſtion which I mean to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Houſe, I beg leave to call the attention of Gentlemen to its importance. It is a queſtion of as much magnitude as any other that has engaged the attention of Parliament; but its greatneſs conſiſts rather in its intrinſic importance than in any comprehenſive view that it affords, or that I mean to take, of general matters connected with it. I will, therefore, trouble the Houſe but very ſhortly, meaning to confine myſelf ſtrictly to the queſtion. With reſpect to the queſtion of peace or war, my ſentiments are already well known, and I can therefore now have no diſpoſition to enter into any arguments upon it. I was for peace: but the majority was againſt me, and I ſubſcribed to its opinion. The country is now at war, and it is my duty, as well as that of every other perſon in the country, to ſupport it with every effort in my power *(a cry of hear! hear!)*. But though we are actually at war, I ſuppoſe it will not be argued, from that, that we ought not to be at peace as ſoon as poſſible. The queſtion which I intend to ſubmit, only alludes to the means of reſtoring that peace; and, therefore, if the means which I am about to propoſe appear practicable, I am ſure the propoſition will meet the concurrence of the Houſe. My object is, that we ſhould adviſe His Majeſty to avail himſelf of the diſpoſition ſhewn by the Emperor of Ruſſia, to mediate between His Majeſty and the French Government. On the advantages of mediation, it is not neceſſary for me to take much pains to impreſs the Houſe. Though mediation was not of much uſe in concluding the treaty, yet it may be of great uſe in maintaining it. I am of opinion, that even where mediation is wholly inactive, where the mediating powers merely lend their names, even that mediation ſhould be accepted, in order to obtain the ſanction of the voice of Europe, and the cordial approbation and ſupport of the country. But the mediation which it is the object of my motion to adviſe His Majeſty to avail himſelf of, is by no means a mediation of that deſcription; it is a mediation likely to be in every reſpect weighty and effectual, or, at all events, highly beneficial. If mediation be offered by Ruſſia, and not declined by His Majeſty's Miniſters, to that Power which we looked upon as the principal and only fit guarantee for Malta, we would naturally look for mediation on other points.——Therefore, if it be frankly offered, I think it ought by all means to be accepted, at leaſt ſo far as the guarantee. I go farther: I ſay that the Emperor of Ruſſia is from character, as well as from rank and ſituation, the fitteſt perſon to mediate, not only on the particular points now in diſpute but, on the general rights of the nations of Europe, and the general intereſts of Europe at large. His character cannot be better deſcribed or more highly exalted by any praiſe I could beſtow on him, than it is by the general eſtimation in which he is held in Europe. In ſpeaking of his general character, I ſpeak of courſe not of his perſonal character, but of the opinion entertained all over Europe of his princely qualities, and particularly of his deſire to maintain peace in Europe; and above all, his ſtrong deſire that France and England ſhould be at peace, though the war between them could not be particularly injurious to him. The leading feature of his character is, therefore, a diſpoſition to peace. I will add another feature, not leſs important. It is, that Ruſſia has betrayed a general diſapprobation of the diſgraceful ſyſtem that France has acted upon as well internally as externally. In looking for a mediator, theſe are the things that ſhould be moſt ſought, the character of the mediator and his opinions. The firſt quality is a deſire of peace, and the ſecond is a diſlike and diſapprobation of the acts which, though not directly, are yet remotely and in part the cauſes of the diſpute. I go farther, and ſay, that if the mediation ſhould be accepted, I confeſs I am ſanguine on the ſubject, I think it will have highly beneficial conſequences in other reſpects. It will tend to a large connection and to a higher influence in the general ſyſtem. I have ſaid I am ſanguine on this ſubject. If I be aſked, am I ſure this will produce Peace, I will ſay, no, I am not ſure; but I confeſs I am ſanguine in it, and I think there is a great probability that it will tend to the reſtoration of peace in a very ſhort period. Without going over the old ground, therefore, I conclude it is not difficult for any one to ſee that this is a beneficial connection in whatever view. Circumſtanced as Europe now is, nothing is more unſatisfactory than the probability that France will abuſe the power ſhe has acquired for the purpoſe of farther acquiſitions, and oppreſſions.

That is the principal evil to be apprehended; I ſhould hope therefore our connection which the Emperor of Ruſſia would be the means of arranging with that Sovereign and France, a ſolid ſyſtem for the peace of Europe. That is not a propoſition to be diſcuſed in any inſulting manner; but I would aſk, was there ever a ſovereign in a ſituation ſo fitted to preſcribe peace as the Emperor of Ruſſia; He may hold ſtrong and fair language to Bonaparte. The late Emperor had a diſpute with this country which has been ſince fairly ſettled, but no man can deny, that however the Emperor of Ruſſia acceded to the ſettlement, he might have wiſhed for better conditions.—The Emperor of Ruſſia excepted to a particular point in the treaty of Amiens; let this be acquieſced in, and Ruſſia will accede. The Emperor may ſay, " There were ſome points in my treaty with you, yet I ſubmitted to them from my deſire of peace; let you in your turn, though there may be ſome points on which you may be diſſatiſfied, give an inſtance of a ſimiliar moderation, and adhere as I did for the ſake of peace" A ſuppoſition prevails, that ſome time ſince a covert inſinuation, or open propoſition was made to Ruſſia for the diſmemberment of the Turkiſh Empire. Several Powers, it was ſaid were tempted by the proſpect of advantage to accede, but it was refuſed by Ruſſia. The Emperor ſtands, therefore, on the beſt grounds for impoſing peace and moderation on the French Government. That power, which has been ſo long and ſo juſtly ſuſpected of entertaining deſigns for the diſmemberment of the Turkiſh Empire; that Emperor who would gain moſt territory, though probably not an equal acquiſition of ſolid ſtrength. He decidely refuſed to countenance a project ſo iniquitous. The Emperor of Ruſſia is therefore the perſon moſt likely to take a decided tone, and to ſpeak with moſt effect to thoſe who may entertain ſimiliar deſigns with reſpect to other powers.—He may ſay, " If I, who had the beſt hopes from the diſmemberment of an Empire, who, as well as my anceſtors, for a long ſucceſſion, was accuſed of entertaining a deſign for the diſmemberment of that Empire: if I refuſed to accede to that diſmemberment, I have a right to ſay, if I abſtained, you ſhall abſtain alſo."

The Emperor of Ruſſia is particularly ſituated with reſpect to France, and the other powers; but it is likely he would ſide with thoſe who were in the greateſt danger from French oppreſſion. It is ſaid that the diſpoſition which France has ſhewn to avail itſelf of this mediation ariſes from nothing elſe than a wiſh to poſtpone the war, and therefore we ſhould haſten to put an end to a ſyſtem which affords us nothing better than a truce; that we ſhould not ſuffer France to take advantage of the procraſtination. But France having expreſſed a deſire, as ſome of the papers ſay, as others ſay, a willingneſs, for the mediation of the Emperor of Ruſſia, I would agree. For there would be an end of all treaties of peace, if none were to be concluded where any of the parties entertained the ſmalleſt doubt of the friendly diſpoſition and permanent faith of the other. And there is this advantage alſo in a treaty entered into with France under the mediation of Ruſſia, that if France ſhould afterwards diſregard that treaty, ſhe will have to contend not only with Great Britain, but with Ruſſia alſo. I have always ſaid, that continental connections, as they were managed by our anceſtors were wiſe, for it is according to circumſtances, that they are wiſe or not, and in the preſent circumſtances, I think ſuch a connection as that with Ruſſia moſt wiſe. No man has a higher opinion of the reſources of this country than I have; but without alliances on the Continent, I do not think them quite ſo applicable to the kind of war in which we are engaged. Therefore, againſt France, I think a continental connection neceſſary, and a connection with Ruſſia the moſt deſirable; and I think we could not have a better chance of gaining the cordial co operation of that power, than by accepting the mediation, firſt, for the immediate object of the mediation, and ſubſequently for other objects. I regard the offer that has been made as a happy opportunity; and if it be not ſeized now, I fear there may be great difficulty in obtaining it at another time. And I aſk any one who has attended to the affairs of the Continent, whether he thinks that France, if ſhe ſaw Great Britain & Ruſſia fairly united againſt her, would not be appalled into juſtice and moderation? Without entering minutely into the affairs of Pruſſia and Auſtria, however one may have been increaſed at the expenſe of the other, in conſequence of the late war, I think France could not have the advantage of the cordial co-operation of either againſt England and Ruſſia. It is the general policy of Pruſſia to preſerve peace, Auſtria is on a ſimilar ſyſtem, and from the exhauſted ſtate in which ſhe has been left by the laſt war, there is reaſon to think ſhe is ſincerely diſpoſed to peace.

We have a right to draw this concluſion from the recent changes in her councils, and from the prevalence of the authority of the Archduke Charles, who, after having gained immenſe glory in war, and though not ultimately ſucceſsful, having done all that great talents could do againſt adverſe circumſtances, has added to his immenſe military glory, the ſtill greater glory of rewarding thoſe who ſupported him in the conteſt with the bleſſing of peace. —*(A cry of hear! hear!).* I believe, therefore, that a pacific ſpirit governs the Court of Vienna; I believe the ſame ſpirit prevails at Berlin; and I am certain it does at Peterſburgh. We ſhould, therefore, by availing ourſelves of the mediation, be ſecure of peace, or at leaſt of a cordial co-operation. And even the good wiſhes of mankind, which would follow our efforts to preſerve the world from a renewal of the calamities of war, would be not only honorable, but highly uſeful, even though thoſe who wiſh well to our cauſe, ſhould take no part in the conteſt. If therefore, we accept the mediation of Ruſſia, and if we fail of obtaining peace by that mediation, as I hope we ſhould not, for I do not conceal how ſanguine I am, we ſhould not only have the unanimous ſentiments of the people of this country in ſupport of our cauſe, but alſo the unanimous good wiſhes of the people of Europe in ſupport of a cauſe which would be the cauſe of peace and of hu-

manity, and, what would be of still more moment, this would be an unanimity founded not on argument, which the people have always some difficulty in understanding, but on the exalted authority of the Emperor of Russia, whose character for a pacific disposition is universally known. We should have the good wishes of the people of Holland, of Switzerland, of Spain, and of the greater part of Italy also. And if these good wishes were desirable, without the immediate assistance of Russia, of how much more credit and advantage would they be with it? From the refusal of Russia to interfere in the first instance, some persons apprehended that power would be unwilling to come forward even now, or at least that it would not be actuated by any friendly disposition towards us. No man would be farther than I from wishing this country to humble itself before Russia; But I do not apprehend any thing of that kind, and if we refuse acceding to the conditions which Russia will propose, I fear we shall be unable to assume any power on the Continent, & totally unable to check the power of France: we shall have lost all means of securing other States, and the aggressions and oppressions of France will go on. I should conceive that every person, whatever may be his opinions, who should not be desirous for the foundation of amity on the mediation so happily offered, who would not be that this offer should have been made; but when it is made who should not be doubly desirous that we should make advantage of it. If there was any room to believe that the Emperor of Russia entertained opinions favourable to France, I would recommend the rejection of the offer; but I am so far from thinking so, that, I am persuaded, his opinions run quite in the contrary direction. It is objected that the offer comes at a late period; I wish it had come earlier, but I desire to take advantage of it even now I may possibly go too far. I am sanguine, and my wishes may warp my judgment; but I think an alliance between Great Britain & Russia would be the best solid league for the preservation of the Peace of Europe; for that would be the means of bringing about a general union of our enemy himself together with Austria and Prussia, who with Russia and England, may, I think, very possibly extend the system of guarantee, not only to Malta, but to Europe in General, so as to prevent all aggressions, and even all exchanges, but such as should be made with the general consent of all the powers. In the contracted sense, it is probable such an arrangment could be made, and when once made, it is likely it might extend further.—At a moment when we seem on the bring of eternal war—when we enjoy only short truces, and even in them our Councils are filled with uneasiness, I think we ought to recommend it to His Majesty to acquiesce in the offer.—I therefore move.

"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to avail himself of the disposition expressed by the Emperor of Russia, to interpose his good offices for the termination of the present War between His Majesty and the French Republic; an interposition which would probably, be attended with the best advantages, in support of the dignity of His Majesty's Crown, and for the general and permament tranquility of Europe.

Mr. *Fox* again rose, and said, that as he understood, from what had just fallen from the Noble Secretary of State, that His Majesty's Ministers had intimated to the Court of Russia, that they had no objection to receive the mediation of that Court, and that they were ready to enter into any explanation of their views, and to state the terms on which they were agreeable to form an adjustment of existing differences between this country and France, considering this declaration as a pledge given on behalf of His Majesty's Government, he could have no objection nor feel any difficulty in withdrawing his motion.—Mr. Fox, with the consent of the House, WITHDREW HIS MOTION ACCORDINGLY.

The remainder of the above Debate will be given with our next.

EUROPE EXTRACTS.

DOVER,—26TH. MAY.

The *Auckland* Packet, Captain Hammond, sailed this tide with a foreign Mail, & upwards of 100 Passengers; she sailed with a flag of truce. Arrival the *Manship* East Indiaman, Captain Logan, from Bengal, and landed the Purser and dispatches for the Company; also Capt. Raban, Mr. Simpson, & three or four other Passengers; the *Earl St. Vincent* East Indiaman is in company, and expected to land Purser and dispatches immediately. These ships had heard nothing of war until they arrived in our Roads.

LONDON,—7th. June.

Our Port letters are full of captures from the enemy. We have the satisfaction to announce the capture of a French frigate, LA PENSEE, of 44 guns. On her return from St. Domingo she was chaced by the Minotaur and Thunderer, detached on that service from the fleet under the command of Admiral Cornwallis. L'Impatiente corvette, of 18 guns, from Senegal, was also captured off Brest on the 29th. ultimo by the Naiad frigate, who also took several French Merchantmen. A small privateer with 22 men, has been taken by Lieutenant Imhouse, in a revenue cutter, off Portland.

Our Plymouth letter announces no less than 22 captures and detentions, several of them valuable West Indiamen. The St. Domingo fleet is said to have sailed for the Havannah.

Yesterday advice was received at the India House of the safe arrival in the Downs, of the ship ATLAS from China, with a Cargo on account of the Honorable East India Company.

PLYMOUTH,—6th. June.

Yesterday the *Cecilia* East Indiaman, Capt. Thomas, from Bengal, passed up Channel.

DEAL,—7th. June.

Wind S. W.—Sailed last night the *Cruiser* sloop of war, Captain Hancock.

P. S. Just come down the Honorable East India Company's ships *Lord Melville* and *Comet*, for the East Indies.

LONDON,—10th. June.

By the CECILIA extra East India ship from Bengal, which arrived on Wednesday in the Downs, we have the information of a DUTCH FRIGATE having been captured by La Loire, & sent for Portsmouth. Several fresh captures are announced to us. We do not find that the report of another French frigate having been taken, is as yet confirmed.

The following regulations on the subject of the importation of silk handkerchifs are to be introduced into the new Bill, for the purpose of dispelling the alarm entertained by the home manufacturers;

The importation of silk handkerchiefs will be confined to the East India Company, and the most effectual measures adopted to prevent any clandestine importation.

The quantity to be annually sold by the Company, in the course of three years, will be so limited, as not to exceed the average sales of the last seven years,

The duty on Bengal Silk is to be reduced to 3s. per lb. and an additional duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* will be laid on East India silk handkerchiefs during the war.

PLYMOUTH—4th. June.

The following French vessels have been captured and sent into this Port in course of yesterday and this day viz. the French corvette L'Impariente, of 14 guns, from Sierra Leone and Goree, captured by the Naiad frigate; French ship Prudente, Capt. Royon, from Cette, laden with brandy, &c. captured by His Majesty's ship Minotaur and Doris frigate; French ship Double Alliance, Captain Slaut, from Cette, laden with brandy, &c. captured by the Acasta frigate; French brig Le Mere, Capt. O. Familie, from Marseilles, laden with soap, wine, oil, &c. captured by the Acasta frigate, French brig Jeune Caroline, from Tobago, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. captured by the Jamaica frigate; French ship Mentor, from St. Domingo laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, captured by the Eagle Excise cutter; French brig (name unknown) laden with naval stores, and a cutter privateer, with 26 men, marked on her stern, "Friends of Pool," both captured by the Hind revenue cutter Captain Pill.

DOVER,—16th. June.

Last night, at seven o'clock, the French schooner *l'Unbordable* gun-boat, arrived here, being one of those vessels mentioned to be taken in my last, by the Jalouse and Cruizer gun brigs with a frigate in company, name unknown. They were bound from Dunkirk to CALAIS, where BONAPARTE is expected in a few days, to examine the craft and troops destined for the INVASION of ENGLAND. The vessel, with the brig taken in company, were both run on shore and most of the men escaped out of them, but were put into jail as soon as they landed—Arrived at five A. M. a Russia Courier with dispatches; and sailed this day, the Auckland, with dispatches to Paris. Upwards of twenty passengers sailed in the above vessel.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 17 PRAIRIAL, JUNE 6,

Among the ENGLISH ARRESTED is an agent of the English Post at Helvoetsluys. He was a spy, who, since the commencement of Hostilities, continued to correspond with the commandant of the English station. The seals having been put upon his papers, several letters which he was on the point of dispatching were seized; they contained information of what was passing in Holland, and of the means that might be employed against the country, and against the operations of the French troops.

The different Commanders of French corps, and those of the ports, ought to be extremely vigilant.—*Moniteur*.

TORBAY,—15th. June.

Yesterday one of our fishing boats fell in with a large ship off the Berry, (in the fog) she hailed, and told the fisherman she wanted a pilot for Plymouth or Torbay. The wind not suiting for Plymouth, she was brought in here, and proves to be the Rosamond, from St. Domingo, laden with coffee, cotton, and sugar, valued at 30,000l. a prize to His Majesty's ship the Thunderer. A report is in circulation that Capt. Bedford has taken *eleven sail more* of the St. Domingo men.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

L'ORIENT, JUNE 1.—On the 28th. ultimo arrived here the Jemappe, Rear Admiral Villeneuve, and General Mesnaud and his Lady came passengers in her. The ship is now performing quarantine. She came first from Martinique, and last from Guadaloupe. Both the Islands were tranquil.

Eight leagues off Ushant she received intelligence that a British squadron of eight sail of the line were cruising of Brest. The weather was foggy, and she passed within pistol shot of one of them, sailing on a contrary tack.

HANOVER,—25th. May.

An ordinance has just been published, which states, "that circumstances require a part of the new conscripts to be embodied." The necessary orders have been given to all the constituted authorities. By another ordinance the troops are ordered to be furnished with horses, which have been put in requisition.

BREMEN,—25th. May.

Our position is very critical. The French have entered the country of Bentheim. All our troops are on their march, and, in case of need, every body will take up arms.

EGYPT.

The magnificent work of M. DE NON, on Egypt, will appear in the course of about three months, as M. DIDOT the elder, his printer, cannot use great expedition in dispatching it. This delay, however, will be amply compensated by M. De Non, who, in lieu of one hundred and thirty plates as he first promised, designs to present the public with one hundred and forty-two; among which the fine *papyrus* belonging to BONAPARTE, and which contains three different Egyptain characters, the Epistolic, the Hierogrammatic, and the Hieroglyphic, will, doubtless excite high interest.

It should likewise be noticed, as an interesting and happy article of news, and which will highly redound to the credit of French literature, that a great number of Oriental manuscripts, medals, stones, and other monuments found by the French, during their long residence in Egypt, have been all saved from the ravages of war. About three hundred Oriental manuscripts, for the most part Arabic are already safely arrived at Marseilles to be deposited in the national Library, together with a large collection of other ancient monuments of all kinds. M. DE LA PORTE, the Librarian of the National Institute at Grand Cairo, has lately arrived at Paris, from Egypt and Marseilles, with this important intelligence. He has himself sixty manuscripts in his own possession, as also drawings copied from the most interesting monuments of Upper Egypt, objects of natural history, &c. which will enable the French Government to publish such a discription of that once celebrated country, as has never yet appeared in any part of Europe.

In the Turkish printing establishment at Constantinople, which has existed for the last three years, under the favour of the Sultan SELIM, a Dictionary is now printing of the *Turkish*, *French*, and *Persian* Languages, in three volumes folio; and ninety sheets are already printed. In Constantinople there are, besides, two Greek printing-offices, under the inspection of the patriarch Neophytus, but in these only church books are printed. *Moniteur.*

CHEMISTRY.

A discovery has been lately made by Messrs. LANCLIFFE and W. HAWKES, jun. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which promises not only gratification to the curious, but considerable utility to chemical science. The discovery consists in the combustion of the oxygen and hydrogen-gasses, by means of a *blow pipe*. The gasses are conducted in due proportions by tubes, from their respective reservoirs, and made to terminate in concentric circles where a flame, the most rapid, takes place, causing a heat of such intenseness, as, till now, has baffled the efforts of chemistry to produce.

A new invention has lately attracted the attention of the Parisian economists. It is called the *thermo lamp*. With the smoke of five or six logs of wood, very new, from 10 to 12 pounds each, carefully collected and reduced to the state of GAS or inflammable air, the inventor Citizen LEBON, an Engineer, was able, for 24 hours, to spread throughout seven large apartments, the mildest heat and the most vivid light, and, at the same time, to enlighten a large garden in such a manner as to make it appear like noon day. The flame can be shewn detached from all support, and can be modelled to any shape. When inclosed in a crystal globe, the flame by no means soils it.

FORT WILLIAM,—14th. Dec. 1803.

A dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received, by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, from the Hon. Major General WELLESLEY.

Camp, Ferdapore, October 24th. 1803.

MY LORD,

I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that Colonel Stevenson took possession of the City of Boorhanpoor, without opposition, on the 16th. Instant; he marched to Asseer-Ghur on the 17th. took possession of the Pettah on the 18th. opened a Battery against the Fort on the 20th. and obtained possession of it on the morning of the 21st. I have not yet received a detailed account of the manner in which Colonel Stevenson obtained possession of this important Fortress or whether he sustained any loss in the attack of the Pettah on the 18th. or of the Fort.

After I had arrived at Poolmery about sixteen miles North from Aurungabad, I found that the Enemy did not advance to the Southward, as I had been informed they first intended, in the night of the 15th. I received a particular account of the disposition of their Troops, Baggage, &c. which convinced me that they intended to interrupt Colonel Stevenson's operations at Asseer-Ghur.

I therefore marched on the 16th. to the Northward, and descended the Ghaut on the 19th. Scindiah had moved to the Northward, but he halted as he found I had returned; and he was yesterday at Aboon on the Taptee. The Rajah of Berar has separated from him, and, it is said, has gone towards Chandore. I suspect that the report has been circulated with a view to draw me to the Southward again; but as Colonel Stevenson has got possession of Asseer-Ghur, and is fully equal to any thing that can be sent against him, it is my intention to reascend the Ghaut immediately.

Sixteen Officers and Serjeants belonging to the Campoos have joined Colonel Stevenson, under your Excellency's Proclamation of the 29th of August. I will hereafter send a list of their names, and an account of the pay each is to receive. The Infantry retired towards the Nurbudda when Colonel Stevenson approached Boorhanpoor, and by all accounts it is completely destroyed and disorganized. It is impossible to form it into Corps again, and it is not probable that it will ever be of any service to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

I have directed Colonel Stevenson to leave a Garrison in Asseer-Ghur, and to deliver the Districts depending upon that Fortress to the charge of the Servants of the Soobah of the Dekkan. Your Excellency will observe, that this is *the last* of the Possessions of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in the Dekkan; and the operations of the Troops will now be directed against those of the Rajah of Berar.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Advices have been this day received from Lieutenant Colonel P. Powell, dated Camp at Calpee the 4th. December 1803, communicating the satisfactory information of the Surrender of the Fort of Calpee, to the Detachment under the Command of Colonel Powell, at eleven o'clock on the forenoon of that day.

The Killadar having refused to surrender the Fort on the Summons of Colonel Powell, a Battery of two eighteen-Pounders and one Howitzer was constructed within two hundred yards of the Walls, and opened soon after day light on the 4th. A heavy fire was kept up till eleven A. M. when the Garrison proposed to Surrender, and was permitted to march out with their Arms and private Property. The Fortress was immediately occupied by a Detachment of British Troops.

Captain E. Macleod of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, received a severe wound while employed on duty at the Battery. and one Sepoy was also wounded; no other Casualties of any description have occured.

The Inhabitants at Calpee have manifested the greatest confidence in the British Government, and satisfaction at the treatment which they experienced from Lieutenant Colonel Powell. Many of the Inhabitants who had quitted their habitations on the approach of the British Trops, returned to the Town immediately after the surrender of the Fort to Colonel Powell.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*

CALCUTTA,—12th. December.

Yeſterday accounts were received of the arrival of the Anna of Bombay, from China, whence ſhe ſailed the 9th. October.

Paſſengers:—Capt. Robert Browne, Bengal Artillery, from Malacca, and Mr. J. G. Remington, of Bombay, from China.

The Anna ſaw ſeveral Veſſels coming in.

The Ships ſeen by the Anna, prove to be the H. C. Ship Elphinſtone, from Bombay, Windham, from Madras,—Calcutta, from a Cruize, Extra Ship LORD THURLOW,—THAMES and TIGRIS, from England.

The date of the departure of the Ships from England, we have not yet learned; but we underſtand that London Papers, of the 14th July, have been received by them. They mention the arrival in England of the H. C. Packets Swallow and Telegraph, from hence—and that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador was ſtill in London.

The Athens, from China, and the Juno from Madras, are alſo in the River.

H. M. ſtore ſhip BUFFALOE is alſo arrived in the River from Botany Bay.

The following is a liſt of Paſſengers proceeding to Europe, by the firſt fleet of this ſeaſon:

Per Admiral Gardner.—Mrs. Coales, & Miſs Frances Margaret Coales—Miſs Mary Ann Muller, and Captain Muller, of the 2d Regt.

Earl Howe.—Mrs. General Ellerker,—Mrs. Atkinſon,—Captain Williams, of the invalids—Captain Gahan, of the cavalry,—T. L. Stokes, Eſq.—D. Grueber, Eſq.—M. Atkinſon Eſq.—Colonel George Ruſſell.

Luſhington.—Mrs Glaſs, Mrs. Roſs,—Lieut. Colonel Gardiner, Lieut. Colonel Glaſs, Capt. C. Gladwin, David Roſs, Eſq.

Charlton.—J. Neave, Eſq.—Mrs. Neave, Alexander Campbell, Eſq. & Capt. B. Cuthbert.

Lady Caſtlereagh—Mrs. Shaw and Child.

Richard Fleming, Eſq. has been appointed High Sheriff for the enſuing year, and James Taylor, Eſq. Deputy Sheriff.

BIRTH.

At Yanam, the Lady of ROBERT FULLARTON, Eſq of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Vizagapatam, on the 11th. Inſtant, MAJOR JOHN HUNT, of Invalids.

At Cuttack, on the 8th. Dec. LIEUT. CHARLES BARROW, and on the 11th. December, LIEUT. MARK HOPE, of the 1ſt. Battalion 19th. N. Infantry.

On the 24th. Inſtant, at the Mount, the Infant Son, of CAPTAIN TAYNTON, of the Artillery, aged 18 Months and an half.

At Trichinopoly, on the 15th. Inſtant, CAPTAIN RICHARD BARKER, of the 2d Bat. 1ſt Regt N. I.

At Kedgeree, Mr PHILLIP BUTTIAZ, Chief Officer of the Hugh Inglis.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—14th. December.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Galle on Thurſday morning the 8th. Inſtant, and was received with the uſual Military Honors by Lieutenant Colonel MADDISON Commandant of that *Garriſon*, from whoſe houſe he ſet out for Matura and arrived there in the evening.—During the Courſe of His Journey, His Excellency was received with the ſtrongeſt marks of reſpect and attachment by the Inhabitants of the different Villages thro' which he paſſed.—On the 12th inſtant, ILANGAKOON, Maha Moodeliar of Matura, at the Head of all the Native Headmen of that Diſtrict waited upon Him and preſented the following addreſs.

May it please your Excellency.

We the Maha-Moodeliars, Mohandrams, Arratchies and other Native Head Men of the Diſtrict of Matura, beg leave to approach your Excellency and to expreſs the ſentiments of Joy and Gratitude, with which we and all the Inhabitants of the Province are animated at being Honored with your Excellency's Preſence after a Period of invaſion and revolt, to which the Vigour and Activity of your Adminiſtration has ſo ſoon and ſo effectually put an end.

We moſt Humbly requeſt of Your Excellency to Baniſh from your recollection thoſe moments of terror and diſmay and to remember only the happineſs we enjoy ta their Ceſſation.

We beg that you will be pleaſed to conſider the faults of which ſome of the Inhabitants have been guilty, as occaſioned by the fear with which they were inſpired by the Invaſion of an Enemy whom they believed to be powerful, and of whoſe atrocity they had ſuch dreadful proof.

The Errors of thoſe deluded and ignorant people did not make them forget the Sentiments of reſpect and attachment they owe to your Excellency, and the Evils they ſuffered during the ſhort period when the Country was abandoned to an unprincipled and barbarous enemy, will make them feel with the more lively gratitude the bleſſings they enjoy under the mild and paternal Government of your Excellency.

We are certain they will never again loſe their confidence in the power and protection of a Government whoſe wiſe and vigorous meaſures for their ſafety have been carried into Execution with ſo much Spirit, Activity, and Succeſs, by the Commander choſen by your Excellency and the Officers and troops under his orders

We beg leave to expreſs our gratitude for your ſelection of the Gentlemen at the Head of the Civil and Judicial Departments, whoſe Co-operation has ſo materially aſſiſted in the reſtoration of public Order and Tranquillity and to whoſe Exertions the happineſs and welfare of the Inhabitants have been ſo much indebted

To which His EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

I have received with great ſatisfaction your Congratulations on my arrival among you, on the Repulſe of the Candians, and on the Reſtoration of Tranquillity in theſe ſettlements.

I was indeed ſincerely grieved at the Deluſion of thoſe of the Inhabitants of this Province who joined our perfidious and cruel Enemies, but an convinced that your good Example and Authority, as well as their own knowledge of the Power and Mildneſs of His Majeſty's Government will preſerve them from relapſing, at any future time, into an error ſo diſgraceful and dangerous to themſelves.

Your juſt ſenſe of the merit of the Officers to whom I have entruſted your immediate Protection, and of the valour of the troops employed in your Defence is peculiarly agreeable to me.

High as was my Confidency in Captain BEAVER, the Activity, Judgement, and Humanity which he has diſplayed in His late Brilliant and Succeſsful Campaign have exceeded my moſt ſanguine Expectations, and I doubt not but the zeal honour and prudence of Mr. D'OYLY, and Mr. LEWIS GIBSON, the Gentlemen who are inveſted with the Judicial and Civil Authority in this Diſtrict, will enſure to its Inhabitants the full enjoyment of that Safety and Tranquillity which they have ſo materially Contributed to reſtore.

But it is on your Exertions that the happineſs of the People muſt moſt eſſentially depend, to you therefore I earneſtly recommend the moſt active Vigilance in the maintenance of good order and the moſt ſteady Perſeverance in the Exerciſe of the virtues which have hitherto added reſpect to your high Dignity, and which muſt Conciliate to your Authority the affection of thoſe who are ſubjected to its Influence.

It is with great pleaſure we ſtate that the moſt perfect Tranquility, Order, & Confidence in Government prevail throughout the Southern Provinces.

Accounts have been received from Captain MOUBRAY, detailing the operations of the detachment under his Command,—It appears that he reached Battogedera, the object of his March, on the 7th inſtant, after having met with conſiderable oppoſition at the arduous Paſſes of the Cucooloo, and Curawetty Mountains; ſerving as limits between the Candian and our own Territories.

On the 8th the Detachment was employed in DESTROYING the rich PROVINCE of Saffergam, and in BURNING a vaſt number of HOUSES, in moſt of which there was a large Quantity of Areca-nut.

The damage done to the Enemy upon this Occaſion muſt be very Conſiderable and to prevent it all the Malays in the Candian Service, as well as the Inhabitants of the Three, and Four Corles had been aſſembled, but were diſperſed with great Slaughter by our troops; of whoſe gallant Conduct Captain MOUBRAY, ſpeaks in the higheſt terms, with many acknowledgments for the Aſſiſtance and ſupport he received from Lieuts. GRANT, YOUNG. & ANTILL and Enſign CHAMLEY. On the 12th the detachment arrived at Hangwelle, we have however to regret the loſs of 14 Killed and Wounded, of which three are Europeans, and the reſt Natives, and Camp followers.

G. O. BY THE GOVERNOR.

Lieutenant William Thwaits of H. M. 51ſt Regiment is appointed to take charge of the Troop of Cylon CAVALRY from this date.

STATE OF EUROPE.

To thoſe who want the time, or inclination, to labour through large volumes, we hope the following ſummary will prove an agreeable eſſay; as a compariſon between Great Britain and other ſtates, we ſhall find that in general, ſhe has been gaining, at the expence of all the reſt, throughout the whole of the period to which the ſummary is confined.

RUSSIA,

which began to emerge out of barbariſm at the commencement of the laſt century, and at that time unequal to Sweden, has, through her connection with Great Britain, riſen to the rank of a firſt rate power, whilſt

SWEDEN,

by the encroachments of her neighbour, her alliances with France, and other cauſes, has loſt all her former influence; and

DENMARK,

once a terror to its neighbours, has now become of leſs importance than the former in the political ſcale.

POLAND

is now entirely effaced from the liſt of nations, and divided amongſt thoſe whom it formerly conquered, and occaſionally defended.

PRUSSIA,

from a dukedom, has riſen to a kingdom, and to one of the firſt rank among the powers of Europe; though neither its riches, its ſize, nor its inland ſituation, naturally promoted its riſe; but the genius of one of the greateſt men that ever lived in any age, together with the diviſions of its neighbours, have effected this wonderful phænomenon; and there are men now in exiſtence, who are older than the kingdom of Pruſſia, to whoſe ſoverign ſome of the powers on the continent ſeem to look up for their future deſtiny.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE,

Out of whoſe ſide Pruſſia was taken, ſeems to be tumbling to pieces.

THE OTTOMAN,

alſo formidable, at the commencement of the laſt century, is certanly nodding to its fall.

THE PAPAL POWER,

declining through the whole of the laſt, and the preceding century, is now ſo very near annihilation, as only to exiſt upon *Bonaparte's* ſufferance.

THE ITALIAN STATES,

a formidable enemy to the Turks and the French at the commencement of the laſt century; and who have ſucceſsfully reſiſted the moſt powerful monarchs, have finally experienced the fatal truth of the ancient maxim "Divide and Conquer." Whilſt

SAVOY,

which neither participated in the crimes, nor in the enervation and duplicity of Southern *Italy*, has ſhared the ſame fate, through the feebleneſs of a weak but virtuous Prince; and it, like other ſtates, lies proſtrate at the feet of *France*.

THE SWISS CANTONS,

peopled with a hardy race of uncorrupted inhabitants, amongſt whom liberty ſpread its firſt rays in modern times, has, in defiance of every means uſed to preſerve their independence and neuturality, fallen alſo proſtrate, a ſlave at the foot of the French government.

SPAIN.

Though its decline, both in wealth and power, has been going on conſtantly for more than two centuries, yet it is during the laſt War that it has fallen into a ſpecies of political palſy. Two centuries and a half are ſcarcely paſſed over ſince Spain was the wonder and the terror of the nations of the world; *now none ſo mean to do it reverence.* Spain has fallen, by bad conduct and bad councils, as rapidly as Ruſſia and Pruſſia have riſen; and the maſters of the precious metals, ſunk in importance before thoſe who *make Iron*, and can *handle Steel.*

PORTUGAL,

leaning only upon England, is in its fate not much unlike its neighbour, Spain. Similiar to it in ſituation and natural productions, it was once great, and owed its greatneſs to ſimiliar cauſes, poſſeſſions in the Indies—and like Spain it has loſt of its importance; for what are gold, ſpices, and all the aromatics of the Indies, unleſs the men who poſſeſs them have induſtry, courage and conduct? Without theſe, wealth is but a bird of paſſage, which only ſettles where they are to be found.

HOLLAND,

which was at its zenith, both in wealth, power, and liberty, in the beginning of the laſt century, has fallen to decay. Its commerce is ruined, its poſſeſſions abroad loſt, and its liberties invaded; it has only, at preſent, the name of a nation, and is in fact a ſubjugated province of France.

FLANDERS, *and the Country called*
BELGIUM,

once ſo warlike, and ſince ſo commercial and free, under Spain and Auſtria, formerly cultivated like a garden, but now wretched and miſerable; the taxes impoſed on the ſoil are too heavy to bear, and many fine eſtates are left barren, to avoid the cruel Taxes impoſed by thoſe who inſult their proprietors with oppreſſion, under the name of liberty.

FRANCE,

At the beginning of the 18th. century the French adored their Monarch, even to meanneſs; before the end of it, they perſecuted and deteſted monarchy, even to ſavage cruelty and injuſtice, and to exceſs, the horror of which was only diminiſhed by its being extravagantly ridiculous. At the beginning of the century, the French were pious, and polite; but at the end of it, impiety and inſolence were their boaſt and their pride. What *has been*, muſt aſtoniſh all; what *is to be*,—we muſt enquire of BONAPARTE.

GREAT BRITAIN,

has alſo undergone a great charge. It already had too much power and importance to admit of a riſe like Ruſſia or Pruſſia, and it was going in a poſitively different direction from Spain and Portugal, ſo that it can be compared to no other nation. Bleſt with a free government, eſtabliſhed in the end of the 17th century, and under laws well adminiſtered, this nation has increaſed in wealth and importance.—

Proſperity ſo unexampled as that of England, has, indeed, been attended with heavy national expences, but though theſe expences are great, they have not produced the bad effects that calculators have predicted, and the preſent burthens are conſiderably greater than they otherwiſe would be on account of the great efforts made to pay them off.

TREATY OF FASHION.

ARTICLES OF A NEW TREATY OF PEACE, EXECUTED BETWEEN THE FASHION OF *Paris*, AND THE FASHION OF *London*.

Art. I. Henceforward there ſhall be Peace and Friendſhip between the *Grecian* Toilet and the *Britiſh* Coſtume—between Robes of Crape and Robes of India Muſlin—and between the ſmall pockets of the *French*, and the large pockets of the *Engliſh* Ladies.

II. The *pretty foot* of the French Ladies ſhall be received and treated in England on the moſt handſome *footing*; and the *plump foot* of the Engliſh Ladies ſhall ceaſe to ſerve as a model for the Pariſian Caricaturiſts.

III. Engliſhmen ſhall be permitted to go to Taverns, and drink Porter and Madeira, from ſix in the evening to twelve at night; and Frenchmen ſhall be allowed to go to theatres, balls and gaming tables, from ſeven in the evening till five the next morning.

IV. It is agreed, that the *Engliſh* ſhall preſerve their verdant meadows, their blood horſes, their invincible Navy, and their charming Women; and the *French* their fruitful vineyards, luxurious fruits, and elegant faſhions.

V. Every Engliſhman who may wiſh to cure himſelf of the ſpleen, or any other national diſorder, ſhall have free permiſſion to enter *Paris*, and laugh heartily at French Levity—Provided that, when he returns, he make a faithful report of the *prejudices* of his country againſt the other, leaving the ſame behind him, at the port from which he may embark.

VI. On the other hand, when a Frenchman, either a learned man or not, ſhall emigrate to *London*, it is provided, that, on his return, he ſhall leave behind him all the ſcandalous anecdotes he may have collected, and ſhall only be allowed to carry back with him two pair of Engliſh boots, two pair of gloves, a huntingwhip, and a couple of thorough-bred harriers.

VII. Agreed, that every Engliſhman who ſhall reſide at *Paris*, ſhall not judge of its Modeſt Women by Courtezans—the Manners of the French by their Caricatures—the Virtue of Females by their dreſs—Wit by the Books daily publiſhed—Patriotiſm by violence of Declamation—Religion by their Lectures—or the Innocence of the Daughters by the ſecurity of their Mothers.

VIII. Alſo, that every Frenchman reſiden in *London* ſhall take the Engliſh as they are, and ſhall not, for their own convenience, preſume to effect a change in their Manners, Dreſs, or Amuſements.—Moreover, if he ſhall prevail on a Married Woman to take a trip into the Country, he ſhall not be offended if her Huſband be of the party.

IX. And laſtly, a mutual Allowance ſhall be made for reciprocal follies; and, from the ſigning hereof, there ſhall be *no more difference* between a Frenchman and an Engliſhman, than between an Engliſhman and a Frenchman.

OLD BAILEY,—26th May.

John Grant was tried upon the capital charge of having wilfully and maliciouſly fired two piſtols, loaded with powder and ball, at Spencer George Townſhend, Eſq.

The proſecutor ſtated, that as he was going to his houſe in Cleveland court, St. James's ſoon after four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 15th of April, juſt before he came to his door, he heard a noiſe, and turning round, perceived the priſoner coming haſtily towards him;—he had two piſtols in his hands: holding the but end of one of them to the proſecutor, he ſaid, "Here! here" proſecutor lifted up his ſtick with an intent to ſtrike him on the wriſt, ſuppoſing he would then let the piſtols fall, but the priſoner held down his hand. The proſecutor ſeeing two men at a diſtance, turned round to call to them; but he had ſcarcely ſo done, when he heard the report of a piſtol, and felt ſomething ſtrike him upon the back: he thought he was wounded, (the priſoner not being more than a yard from him), and ran towards St. James's ſtreet, but, on turning the corner, he fell down: the priſoner followed, and cocking the other piſtol, fired it at the proſecutor, while he lay upon the ground; the ball of which ſlightly wounded him on the thigh. Several people inſtantly came up, and the priſoner, on being laid hold of, ſaid, Oh yes, take me to Bowſtreet." The proſecutor ſaid he was Agent to Miſs Ward, a daughter of Lord Dudley and Ward; and that he had known the priſoner about four years, who came to him, profeſſed he was much in love with that young Lady, and deſired the proſecutor to introduce him to her, but which he declined; in conſequence of which, the priſoner had threatened at leaſt twenty times to ſhoot him, and had actually ſo far inſulted him one day, as to induce the proſecutor to have him taken to Bow-ſtreet; but there he let the matt[illegible]

By other witneſses it was proved, that the priſoner had been ſtanding about Cleveland court on the day he fired at Mr. Spencer, for near two hours before.

In his defence he ſaid, it was more an affair of the heart than the mind; that he had preſented the handles of both the piſtols to Mr. Townſend, and in the moſt ſolemn manner he called God to witneſs, that when he loaded the piſtols, he had not the ſmalleſt idea that any miſchief would enſue.

The plea of inſanity was alſo ſet up by his Counſel, and ſeveral Gentlemen were called, who agreed in the fact, that ſince the priſoner was made a bankrupt, a few months, ago, whenever the ſubject of his unfortunate attachment was mentioned, he was apparently in a deranged ſtate of mind; and Mr. Gregſon, his Solicitor, ſwore that he believed him to be at times ſo inſane, that he might fire a piſtol at him, or the Counſellor who aſked him the queſtion, without knowing what he did.

The Jury retired for ſome time and, on their return, pronounced the verdict of GUILTY.

FANATICISM RESTORED.

In Hungary and Auſtria, ſeveral reſtrictive regulations have lately been enacted by Government, which it is feared, will prove *injurious to the cauſe of truth and ſcience.* All private lectures at the Auſtrian and Hungarian Univerſities have been prohibited, except a ſpecial licence for that purpoſe be granted; but ſuch a licence is not obtained without the greateſt difficulty. In order to entice RECRUITS into the Sacerdotal order, and induce the ſcholars to apply to the ſtudy of divinity, the degree of Doctor of Laws and the qualification for the office of an advocate, and of a *court-agent*, is not to be conferred for the future until this regulation is repealed. The Catholic gymnaſia are removed from the large to ſmaller towns, as in the latter *the education of youth* may be more eaſily conducted according to *the Monkiſh plan.* The profeſſorial chairs of rhetoric, poetry, and philoſophy, are excluſively occupied by vile MONKS. Even the Univerſity of Peſt was to have been transferred to another ſmaller city: it has, however, been graciouſly reſolved, to defer, for the preſent, the execution of this *wiſe* project. For the future, the profeſſorſhips of the philoſophical faculty, and in the juridical faculty, that of canon law, are to be beſtowed upon eccleſiaſtics. At the univerſities and academies, the Proteſtants are virtually excluded from the profeſſorial chairs.

By an edict of his Imperial Majeſty, all the STUDENTS, even thoſe of medicine and law, at the Univerſity of Peſt, are forbidden to viſit the *theatre, coffee-houſes, public-houſes, balls*, &c. The profeſſors are enjoined to ſee this order ſtrictly executed and the magiſtrates, in caſe of need, to aſſiſt them to the utmoſt of their power.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

As I observe your Columns to be by no means over-filled with what is vulgarly called NEWS, (and indeed, I may say with my Countryman, MAJOR O' FLAHARTY, there is "*a plentiful scarcity*" of that article at present,) you may perhaps find room for the enclosed in your next paper:—by inserting it you will doubtless gratify many of your Subscribers.—

THE PRAISE OF POTATOES.

"——— *let the sky rain Potatoes,*"

FALSTAFF.

HAIL rare POTATOES! hot or cold, all hail!
O! quickly come, mine appetite's delight!
Whether in Ovens fiery conc ve clos'd,
By Baker's art delicious thou'rt embrown'd,
While rills of purple Gravy, from the pores
Of mighty Beef, improve the luscious fare.

Whether the Dame of culinary skill,
Hath rudely scalp'd thee o'er, and to the rage
Of warring elements consigned thee deep,
Beneath the cope of air,—excluding hid,
In humid durance plunged;—or when with STEAKS,
Of marbled vein, from rump of stall-fed Steer,
Disparted late,——slic'd in the shallow Pan,
I view thee kindly stew'd, how joys my heart!
How flush with eager glance my longing eyes!

Or in the tedious eve when nipping frost,
Reigns potent, 'mid the smould'ring Embers roast,
(From subterranean store selected) those,
Of amplest size rotund, of native coat
Yet unbereft,—and if my homely board,
Penurious, add but few salubrious grains
Of humble Salt, I bless the cheap repast!

But chiefly come at noon-tide hungers call,
When from the ebullient Pot your mealy tribe,
With happiest art concoct, profusely pours;
And be the mass with BUTTERS plentious aid
To rich consistance wrought:—nor Oh! withold
The PEPPER's pungent power, of grateful glow
Beneficent; lest my insatiable claim
Ventose and wat'ry, cause the twinging gripe
Of Cholic pang abdominal!—and here
Need I relate how—(when for thee I slight
Thy rival Roots, and poignant Sauces rare
Crown'd with exotic name) my humble choice,
Mock'd with rude insult, wakes the latent spark
Of Witlings fire—a feeble glow-worm ray,
That beams, not burns, nor feels my injured taste
(Taste undeprav'd by fashions varying art)
Alone the shaft:—but person, fortune, fame,
All, all, invidious scann'd with sneer malign
And scoff sarcastic.—In PUDDINGS praise
Let others rant loquacious.—I despise
The doughy morsel, for my favorite food.

Give me but this ye Gods! scornful I pass
Each celebrated Shop—(Williams or Birch,
Or he of Belgic fame—idol supreme
Of City saint, in City-hall ador'd
By Mortals, HOFFMAN hight)—where brittle PUFFS
Multangular—with CUSTARDS, CAKES, & CREAMS,
And lucid JELLIES, nodding o'er the brim
Of chrystal Vase, in pastry-pomp combine
To lure the sense—These, these, unmoved I pass,
While fond I antedate POTATOES charms,
[illegible]t one longing, lingering look behind!"

DERMOT.

ST. ANDREW's DAY.

In our last Paper we noticed the celebration of St. Andrews Day at Calcutta,—on this occasion—

THE FOLLOWING TOASTS WERE GIVEN.

Toast —The Immortal Memory of St. Andrew, and *Ilka bra lad wha taks gude tent to haud the day.*
Tune —Within a mile of Edinburgh Town—Reel—If you kiss my Wife, I'll tell the Minister.
Toast —The Kirk of Scotland.
Tune —Meggy Lauders Reel—Johnny's made a wadding of it.
Toast —The KING and Royal Family.
Tune —God save the King, and Quaker's Wife.
Toast —The Land of Cakes
Tune —Bannocks of Barley Meal—Reel—Keep the Country Bonny Lassie.
Toast —The lands of Beef and Potatoes
Tune —The Roast Beef of Old England, and Paddy Whack.
Toast —The Duke of York and the Army.
Tune —Britons Strike Home, and Duke of York's New march.
Toast.—Earl St. Vincent and the British NAVY.
Tune —Hearts of Oak and Rule Britannia.
Toast.—The Honorable East India COMPANY.
Tune.—Gou'd in Goupins.
Toast —The Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY.
Tune.—St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.
Toast.—The Commander in Chief, and His VICTORIOUS ARMY.
Tune.—British Grenadiers.
Toast —GENERAL WELLESLEY, and His VICTORIOUS ARMY.
Tune.—Lord Mornington's March.
Toast —The Agriculture, Trade, and Manufactures of Scotland.
Tune.—Louch Eroch Side, and Cornrigs are Bonny.
Toast.—The Beggar's Bennison,
Tune.—Fy let us a' to the Bridal—Reel Brae of Mar.
Toast —Honest Men and Bonny Lasses.
Tune.—Royals Wife of Aldavaloch and Lucy Campbell.
Toast —The Civil, Military, and Commercial interests of British India.
Tune.—Johnny's Grey Breecks—Reel—My ain kind Dearie.
Toast —The British CONSTITUTION; and may the Enemies of our Country never find footing in the United Kingdom, nor in any part of the British Empire.
Tune.—The March of the 42d. Regiment, and Downfal of Paris.
Toast.—Success to the British Arms; with an HONORABLE PEACE, at home and abroad.
Toast.—Deel take the Wars, and soldier Laddie.
Toast —The Memory of the Tutelar Saints of England, Wales, and Ireland, with Health and prosperity to all their Sons, in every quarter of the Globe.
Tune.—Good Night and *Joy by we ye' a'*.

CALCUTTA,—10th. December.

The Fair Armenian, Captain Burn, has arrived at Rangoon from Madras.

We are concerned to state that the ship Endeavour, bound to Bombay, struck on a sand (going down the River) and got off, but she made so much water as to tender it adviseable to run her on shore, and it is not ascertained whether the ship will be saved or not.

BOMBAY COURIER,—10th December, 1803.

JOSEPH CUMBERLEGE, Esq. is appointed SOLICITOR to the Honorable Company, vice HALL proceeding to England.

On the 3d instant AKA HUSSEN, the Nephew of the late Persian Ambassador HADJEE KALEEL KHAN, embarked on his return to Persia, on the Faz Rebany, Captain Henderson, under a Salute of Seventeen Guns.

The *Betsy*, Captain *Henderson*, from *Bengal*, and the *Milford*, Captain *Douglas*, from Columbo arrived yesterday.

Robert Kitson, Esq. was on the 6th. Instant, appointed Mayor, and *Edward Nash*, Esq. *Sheriff* for the ensuing year.

To the details of the Victory of the 1st. of November, we have to add another link to the brilliant chain of our successes against the confederated *Marhatta* Chieftains.

This golden VICTORY is like the first:—
The THIRD was like the former:—
—————; 'Tis much we dare;—
But, to that dauntless temper of our mind,
There is a WISDOM that doth guide our valor,
To act in safety.

On Thursday authentic intelligence was received that Major General the Honorable *Arthur Wellesley* attacked the armies of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, on the afternoon of the 29th. of November on the Plains of *Argaum*, in the neighbourhood of *Paterley*, with the division of the army under his immediate command, and the subsidiary force serving with the *Soubah* of the *Deckan*, under Colonel *Stevenson*, and completely defeated the enemy, having taken their Cannon, Amunition &c. &c. and destroyed vast numbers of them.

We have sincere gratification in adding that our loss upon this occasion has not been great; no Officer has been killed, and but few wounded.

A Royal salute and three Vollies of Musquetry by the Troops in Garrison were fired on Thursday last in honor of this complete victory.

We understand that, in this action, a body of the Enemy's Cavalry four hundred strong, made a most desperate charge against the gallant Veterans which compose His Majesty's 74th. Regiment, and every man of them was levelled to the ground, bayonetted, or shot—we shall esteem ourselves highly obliged to our Correspondents by the communication of anecdotes like these—for such traits of steady courage and instances of the progressive exertions of particular Corps and bodies of men afford the strongest characterstic of the brilliancy of a victory, as they constitute the most pleasing, the proudest record of National Heroism.

In our last we announced the launch of a vessel at Beypoor, on the 14th ultimo, under the name of the Duncan, in honor of the Honorable the Governor of Bombay under whose patronage she was built.—She is a small ship of between 350 and 400 tons burden.

This is the First English ship ever built on this side of India, perhaps in India in general, from teak timber entirely the produce of the Honorable Company's territories. By far the greatest part of the timber hitherto used has been procured either from Basseen and other parts belonging to different Mahratta states, to the Northward of Bombay, or from Cochin and Travancore to the Southward of Malabar.

But not only the whole of the timber of which this ship is constructed is the produce of the Company's territories—considerable part of the iron, pitch, and tar, used in her constructio are the native produce of Malabar. The whole of the Tar made use of was extracted from the chips and saw dust from the vessel herself and no other tar whatever has been made used of than teak tar, which is allowed to be superior to the Norway or any other tar at present imported from Europe.

This ship was completed at the expence of the Honorable Company under the patronage above mentioned—and from the encouragement which will no doubt be given to Naval Architecture and the arts dependent on it, it is confidently presumed that Malabar may very soon be rendered to supply the whole wants of the *Royal Navy* on the East India Station at least, if not to a much greater extent—and thus turn the balance of Trade with the Northern Nations of Europe in favor of Great Britain.

FORT WILLIAM,—5th. December.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, has this day received from the Honorable Major General Wellesley, a Dispatch, dated Jaum, November 11, communicating the intelligence that a VAKEEL had been sent to Major General Wellesley by Dowlut Rao SCINDIAH to treat for Peace, and had arrived in Major General Wellesley's Camp.

The name of this Vakeel, who is a person of high family, is Jesunt Rao Georpara, and he is the nephew of the late Morari Rao of Gooty.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—7th. Dec.

On Monday morning at five o'clock, His Excellency the Governor, left Columbo on his route to Galle—His Excellency was attended by R. Arbuthnot, Esq. Chief Sec. to Govt. A. Wood, Esq. Agent of Revenue for the District of Columbo, and John Macdowall, Esq. Assistant Agent of Revenue.

LONDON,—26th. May.

We learn from Constantinople that the Porte has lately made some new arrangements tending to improve the revenues of the state, but very unfavourable to commerce; amongst other unpopular acts it has imposed a duty of 3 per Cent on all goods and Merchandise *exported* from Turkey—many strong representations have been made to the Government on the subject by the Merchants of Constantinople, but all have hitherto proved ineffectual.

The manner in which an enormous bird a native of Peru and known by the name of *Condor*, came to London is rather extraordinary; it seems that a terrible hurricane having carried him from his native shores to the Atlantic, he arrived in Spain much fatigued after his long journey starving with hunger;—there he was found in the neighbourhood of Seville upon the carcase of a Horse with which he regaled himself after having killed the animal in a fierce combat,—being made a prisoner he was brought to London,—The extention of his wings is ten feet.

We learn from *Munich* that all exportations from the Tyrol into Bavaria having been prohibited with the exception of wine and fruits, His Serene Higeness the Elector had thought proper to issue an Edict forbidding the exportation of all kinds of grain and other necessaries of life from Bavaria into the Tyrol under penalty of confiscation.

It is mentioned in one of the Italian Gazettes that by virtue of an order from the First Consul and President several persons who held distinguished posts under the Italian Republic had been arrested.

The Russian City of *Kymenogorod* situated on the frontiers of Finland is to be fortified in such a manner as to become a fortress of the first class; the Emperor has assigned for this purpose 800,000 Rubles. A Silver mine has been discovered in the department of Riga.

A letter from Genoa states that the celebrated Brigand, nicknamed the *Grand Diable* has again made his appearance near Bisaugo.—Though a price has been put upon his head few persons have attempted to destroy him and none have succeeded; of this there was lately an instance in another Banditti, called *Dufori*, who allured by the greatness of the prize, laid a snare in the hopes of being able to deliver him up to the Government; Dufori presented himself before the *Grand Diable* under the pretence of having something of importance to communicate to him,—but he was immediately shot dead on the spot by two concealed Guns—for the Grand Diable was fully apprized of his intentions.

A letter from Paris informs us that the Consul has decreed the Levy of a Colonial Battalion at Brest, which is to be called the *Battalion of the Isle of France.*

Some great changes have recently occurred in the Neapolitan Ministry. The King lately dismissed D. Joseph Zurlo from his post of Financial Minister enjoining him at the same time to retire to the Province of *Molisa* where he was born.—D. Zurlo had risen to that station at the close of the last troubles which agitated that Kingdom; in those slippery times he successfully adopted some decisive tho' rigorous measures which have been *since* disapproved;—it is not yet known who is to succeed him; the report is that the Council of Finance will be re-established. The King has also removed from the head of affairs the two Presidents of the Royal Chamber.

The Ball and Supper given by her Majesty on Thursday evening were the grandest, and most numerously attended never given. The dresses were entirely new for the occasion, and the diamonds and jewels displayed were supposed to have cost upwards of a million of money. The Princess of Wales wore a crown of diamonds. The rooms were decorated with rose-trees, the roses in full bloom, and every other fragrant flower, so that the rooms may be said to have been perfumed with pure nature; there were the finest tulips we ever beheld: the roots came from Holland.

About nine o'clock the dancing commenced, the first dance was led off by the Princess Augusta and the Duke of Somerset, to the tune of the *Isle of Sky*; they were followed by the Princess Mary and the Duke of Rutland, the Princess Sophia and Marquis Worcester, the Princess Amelia and the Marquis Lorne; this dance had proceeded but a short time, when the Marquis of Lorne was taken so extremely ill that he was obliged to retire, and was taken home to Argyle house. The second dance was *Master Sitwell*, the third *Sir David Hunter Blair*, the fourth *Mrs. Gardener a Troop*, the fifth *I'll make you fain to follow me*, lasted till one o'clock, when the dancing ceased, and the Supper was announced. In every room on the ground floor tables were laid, even in his Majesty's Library upwards of 300 persons sat down to supper. Pease & every other rarity were provided, & after supper pineapples, various kinds of cherries and other fruits, were served up with the desert. Adjoining the room in which the Royal Family supped, her Majesty's Band, in full dress, were stationed. About half past two the dancing was resumed, with *Zaiac's Waltz*, and finished soon after four with *Jenny's Baubee*, or *Molly put the Kettle on*.

The Princes Elizabeth, Princess of Wales and Duchess of York did not dance. Their Majesties remained in the Saloon till the dancing finished.

Taleyrand, and his *Gallic* friends in England, who speculated rather too long on the hopes of a *Peace*, are the abettors of the present *Bull* Acount on the Stock Exchange; every *French* art is therefore exercised to ease, as much as possible the fall of *Consols* between this and the settling day on Wednelday next: for this saving purpose *pacific Couriers*, real or imaginary, will be made to arrive daily; though the Minister gave the *coup de grace* yesterday in the House of Commons to all their speculative hopes on such grounds.

The *French Bulls* hoisted over Joseph Bonaparte, towards the close of yesterday's market, with a *pacific carte blanche*; but this not thoroughly answering their purpose, it is probable that they may this day bring the *Chief Consul* over in person, with propositions of peace that even the *Grenvillites* will find themselves unable to withstand.

JOLYCLERC, the French naturalist, has published a work called *Phytologie Universelle*, or a natural history of Plants, methodically arranged; with an account of their properties, virtues and mode of cultivation. The intention of the author is to impart a complete knowledge of the nature, and of the dangerous properties of every vegetable. No kind of plant, not even those most recently discovered, has been omitted; and they are all arranged according to the systems of Tournefort, Linnæus, and Jussieu, which the author has ingeniously combined. A list is given of twenty thousand vegetables, twelve thousand of which are described in a clear and copius manner.

From Vienna it is stated, that in the event of a rupture between France and England, the Queen of Naples and her daughters will proceed to Vienna, expecting that the two Beligerent Powers will not ensure the tranquillity of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, on account of the importance of its ports.

By the same accounts we learn, that the Court of Vienna has addressed a declaration to the English and French Ministers in that capital, stating that his Imperial Majesty had decided to preserve the most strict neutrality, in the event of hostilities between France and England.

An Article from Berlin, of the 7th. states the receipt of intelligence from St. Petersburgh, that the Emperor of Russia was determined to preserve the stricted neutrality.

On the 28th ult. three hundred men were embarked at Genoa for Porto Ferrajo; and at St. Pierre d'Arena a considerable quantity of artillery was embarked for the same destination.

The Emperor of Germany has repeated his determination to preserve a strict neutrality.

The French papers, adverting to the departure of the British Ambassador from Paris in the year 1778, state that four months elapsed before the commencement of hostilities. Not so many days have elapsed in the present instance.

The movements of the military for the defence of the coast have already commenced.

Report says, that Government have received information, that the French fleet from St. Domingo have orders, if they do not reach the French coast before the 12th of May, to steer for any port in Spain or Portugal they make with safety. This fact is one amongst many others which proves the previous hostile disposition of the First Consul, and forms a strong additional justification of the British Ministry.

PARIS,—17th May.

It is announced, that the contest between the United States of America, and the Court of Spain, relating to Louisiana, is happily at an end; that its termination is owing chiefly to the just and pacific intentions of the French Government, which was unwilling that the tranquillity of those countries should be disturbed by war. Some persons mention a concession as made in favour of the United States.

Reports of Peace continue. An extraordinary Messenger is said to have arrived here, yesterday, from St. Petersburgh, with dispatches, announcing that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia interposes his powerful and pacific mediation to settle the differences which have arisen between France and England. It is added, that, in consequence of that important news, a Courier was instantly dispatched to London. It is certain at least, that private letters from St. Petersburgh confirm what has been already stated, of the resolution of the Emperor Alexander to use all his influence in order to preserve the peace of Europe.

VOLTAIRE.

It was observed by a certain person to Voltaire, that the King of Prussia had behaved towards him in a manner singularly gracious and kind; "He has given you," adds the remarker, "a pension of twenty thousand livres and he gave you, moreover, a KEY."—"Yes," interrupted Voltaire, "but I can assure you it was not the key of PARADISE."

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